



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

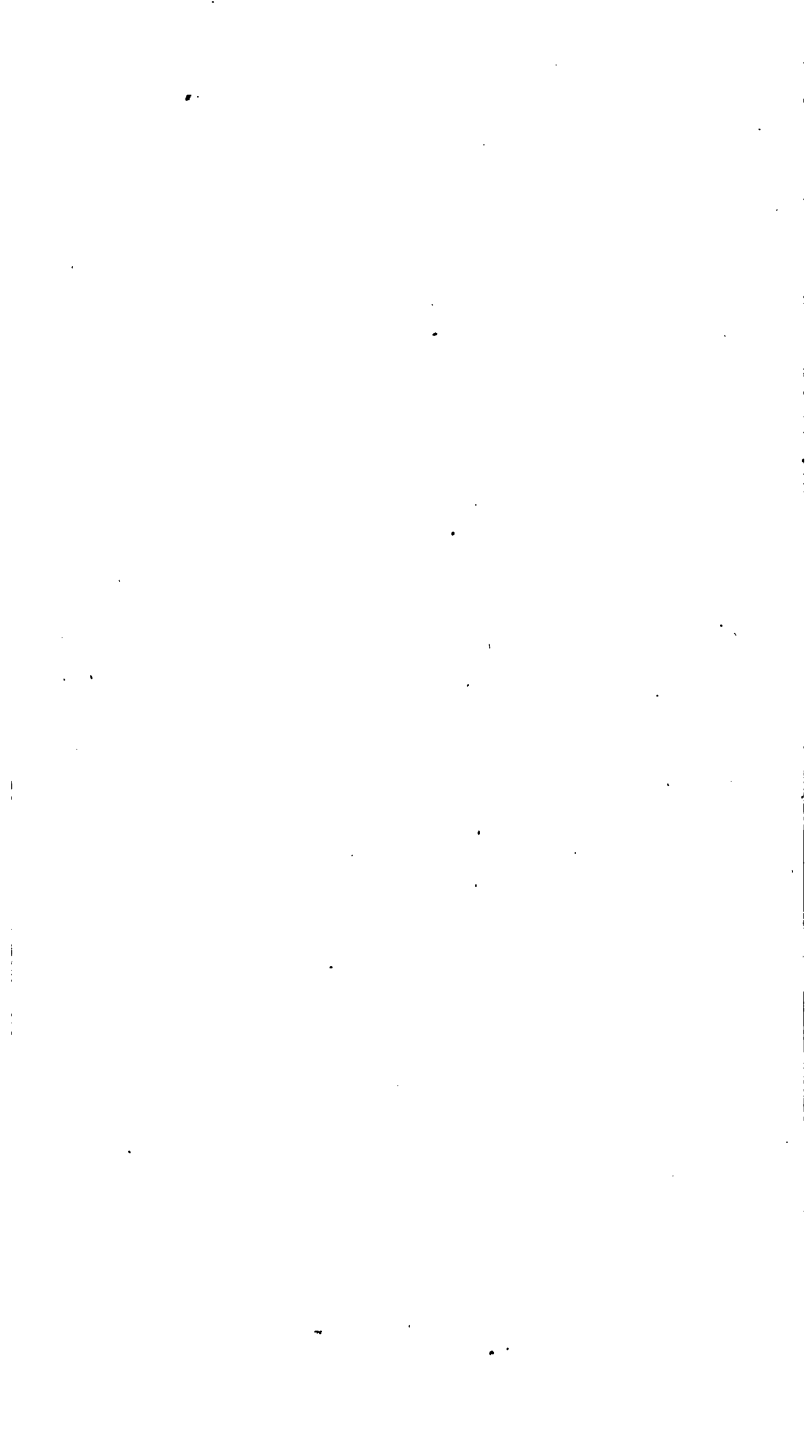
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

G. A. Yorks

8° 28.

Gough  
York Adol.  
v. 28.

2







*Designed by E. B. Lamb, from a drawing by C. Thompson for the Episcopal Church of Bridlington.*

## ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BRIDLINGTON.

*Published by Messrs. F. & J. W. G. in 1870.*

# **HISTORICAL SKETCHES**

**OF**

# **BRIDLINGTON.**

BY J. THOMPSON



**BRIDLINGTON:**

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND SOLD BY G. FURRY.

SOLD IN LONDON, BY LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, & BROWN.

**1821.**



**ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.**

## INTRODUCTION.



**A**MID the number of topographical and historical works annually issuing from the press, none has hitherto been found to illustrate the peculiarities of the ancient town of Bridlington : to supply, in some measure, this surprising deficiency, which has long remained a cause of general regret, the following sketches have been undertaken ; with what success, the public has now to determine.

The mode of arrangement may perhaps demand apology ; some of the subjects appearing to be treated with unnecessary prolixity, and others with censurable brevity. To the former is owing the ground of the latter charge. The volume, from the first formation of the design, was limited in extent : and has been sent to the press sheet by sheet, and in many instances page by page, as it was written ; by which any alteration in the original arrangement was entirely precluded.

The writer's intention was to shelter himself in obscurity by an anonymous publication ; but, having deemed it advisable not to distract the reader's attention by a continual recurrence to authorities, he has become obliged to render himself responsible for the authenticity of the facts recorded. In addition to the information gleaned from local and general histories during the last twelve years, he has to acknowledge obligation to several gentlemen for valuable and interesting communications.

On the success of the present volume may probably depend the publication of a future and much-extended work, intended to embrace a circuit of sixteen or eighteen miles of the neighbourhood :— this will, however, be a work of years.

The volume now before the reader, intended to disseminate facts not generally known and to preserve others that are in danger of being irrecoverably lost, is presented with a degree of humility which will blunt the sting of criticism.

Bridlington, June 14, 1821.

---

## Historical Sketches.

---

**A**T that memorable period in which the Romans invaded Britain, that portion of the island of which Yorkshire now forms a part, was inhabited by the Brigantes, one of the most warlike and powerful of its tribes. The determined bravery of this people, who, well acquainted with the strong-holds and fastnesses of their country, carried on a desultory and destructive warfare, so effectually checked the gigantic stride of Roman power, that not until the eightieth year of the Christian era were the latter enabled to bring them under subjection. But they could not longer withstand the superior knowledge and discipline of the Roman troops, and were finally subdued by Agricola, who maintained and extended his conquests by forming encampments and establishing posts and stations wherever success had at-

tended his arms. This enlightened general, however, more effectually preserved his superiority by his humane and judicious treatment of the conquered, giving them new laws and regulations, and introducing among them the arts and advantages of civilization.

In the erection of maritime garrisons for the protection of the coast, we cannot for a moment imagine that a bay so extensive and convenient as that of Bridlington would be overlooked; and accordingly we find the station **GABRANTOVICORUM** seated on its shore. This station has doubtless been southward of the present town, and in all probability near the mouth of the stream at present denominated the Gipsies. The remains of vallums, fosses, and other characteristics, which so accurately determine the sites of inland stations, have here long ago been swallowed by the ocean; but we are pointed to the situation in which it stood by the direction of a road which bears, and has borne from high antiquity, the name of *Forty-foot*.

Some writers have placed the station at Sewerby, others at Flamborough, but both without sufficient authority: in neither place could the Romans have found that supply of

water which they were careful not to overlook in the formation of their encampments. That a post of observation would be erected on Flamborough-head, the **OCELLUM PROMONTORIUM** of Ptolemy, and the **BRI-GANTUM EXTREMA** of Richard of Cirences-ter, is not to be doubted; but that a station, or in other words, a *town*,\* should be there established is not altogether so probable, because the cold would be so extreme as to render their *hiberna*, or winter quarters, untenable, and because *Gabrantovicorum* was a sea-port, Ptolemy stiling it **PORTUOSUS SINUS vel SALUTARIS**.

The mention here made of the *Ocellum Promontorium* may differ so widely from the generally-received opinion of the situation of that celebrated promontory, as to demand some degree of proof. An anonymous, but very intelligent writer, offers the following convincing arguments: "The earliest Geographical description of the coast which is now the Eastern boundary of Yorkshire, was made by Ptolemy, the Alexandrian Geographer from an actual survey, about

---

\*The Stations here in England were strong fortifications, of no great extent; adjoining to which were usually other buildings, forming a sort of town, to which the station was in the nature of a citadel. —RAFIN.

a Century after the Christian *Æra*, and in his map we have only four names laid down on that coast, *Dunus Sinus*; *Portuosus Sinus*, or *Sinus Felix vel Salutaris*, in British, *Suerbay*, where we have now the town *Suerby*; *Ocellum Promontorium*; and the river *Abos*; these are the only places noted in the first map of Britain, within the limits of the present coast of Yorkshire. The two first were Ports connected by British and afterwards Roman roads, with the interior of the Island; and the names of all the places are either compounds of British and Roman, or British names expressed by their synonymes in the Roman language.—Ptolemy would enquire the British name of the place he intended to lay down in his map, and give it a Grecian synonyme. Richard of Cirencester became acquainted with a Roman map, in which a Roman termination is given to British names, hence we have *Dunum* and *Ocellum*. The latter name belongs evidently to some part of the coast under our present observation, and has been given to the Ness of the low country which forms one side of the Humber mouth. The point of low land now called the Spurn, was named by the respectable historian of York, the *Ocellum Promontorium of Ptolemy*. It is not very probable that any Geographer

should pass such a remarkable promontory as that now called Flamborough Head without notice, and give a name *not appropriate* to a point of land not distinguished further than as the entrance of a river. The *Spurn* is certainly not a promontory, and the attempt to make that name synonymous with *Ocellum* is very futile.

Mountainous ridges, or elevations in distinct hills, were named by the ancient, perhaps earliest, inhabitants, *Uchel*, *Ochel*, *Uxel*, names expressive of *Height*; and in the maps of Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester, we have those names Romanised, repeatedly applied to different *elevated* situations, and no other; we can therefore scarcely doubt that the name given by the natives to the elevated white cliffs of this projecting ridge of the wolds, was *Ochel*, which Ptolemy and the Geographer of Richard's map made *Ocellum*, and added **PROMONTORIUM.**"

Assuming, therefore, the *Ocellum Promontorium* of the ancients to be the Flamborough-head of the moderns, we must look for some distinguishing remains in support of this assumption; and these we find in a ravine, deep and extensive, stretch-



ing from the southern, in a direction towards the northern shore, for a distance of two miles, thus in some measure insulating the promontory. The hollow itself is the work of nature, but has received the assistance of art, the eastern side being in some places formed into salient angles, and crowned with an immense vallum or earth-work, which bids defiance even to the destroying hand of cultivation. This noble line of defence, by the chronicler Tradition ascribed to the Danes, is more probably the production of Roman skill and industry. During the earlier conquests of the Romans, the Brigantian revolts were frequent and formidable; the conquerors would therefore need a dernier resort for a protection against the attacks of the infuriated Britons, and advantage would certainly be taken of that accommodation which the place under consideration was so admirably adapted to afford.

But these revolts ever ended in defeat, and defeat naturally deadened the spirit of resistance; so that after many ineffectual struggles for the preservation of their liberties, the Britons were compelled to acknowledge the sovereignty of Rome, and from that moment their character, as a people, became completely changed. The savage grandeur of the warrior was lost in the sub-

missive deportment of the dependent, and the ferocious scenes of war were succeeded by the embellishments of peace. The Romans, assured of permanent tranquillity, applied themselves to the improvement of the ways, "raising those that were moist and clayey with stones and high banks; clearing those that were rough and overrun with briars, and throwing bridges over impassable rivers; cutting shorter ways where they were of an unnecessary length; where they went up steep hills carrying them over easier ground," and levelling all their inequalities. Constantine the Great afterwards divided the island into three parts or principalities, the largest of which, *Maxima* or *Flavia Cesariensis*, had Eboracum, or York, for its capital.

The vestiges of a military way from *Gabrantovicorum* to that place are still very apparent: the inhabitants of this part of the wolds denominate the villages beyond Langtoft, in the directions of Malton and York, *street-towns*, and the way, *dikes*. This way, running by Rudston, Borough-house, Sledmere, and Fridaythorpe, to *Derventio*, now Stamford-bridge, would cross that from Malton to Londesbrough, near Fridaythorpe; and as the Romans, rather than multiply their roads, chose to make a small circuit

in order to arrive at one already made, we may reasonably conclude that the way from *Gabrantovicorum* to *Camulodunum* was in this direction.

Another way proceeded from Bridlington, by Carnaby, Burton-Agnes, and Driffield, to Londesbrough, the *Delgovitia* of the Itinerary: that this was of the principal or military class may be inferred from the importance of the two stations, and from the discovery of Roman mile-stones on its site.\* For the discovery of these valuable remnants of antiquity we are indebted to the research of the anonymous writer previously quoted, who observes, "where Roman Milliare Stones exist we cannot hesitate to say that the road has had a Roman origin, but I do not know that they exist any where in this district except at Carnaby, Burton-Agnes, and Ruston-Parva. The stones at those places correspond exactly with the description given by Gen. Roy."

The coast of Holderness being every where accessible, and affording the greatest facility of invasion, would require a chain

---

\*There have been considerable military ways in Britain on which no Iter has proceeded.—GOUEN'S CAMDEN.

of fortresses to protect the country from hostile attacks, and these fortresses would be connected by roads, not vicinal, but military, in order that supplies might be forwarded with the greatest possible despatch. *Prætorium*, now Patrington, would be the safeguard of the country to *Petuaria*, at Hessle or at Brough, on the Humber, and to Aldborough, on the sea-coast:—several writers have indeed assigned to the latter place, the honours of *Prætorium*, but Patrington appears better to agree with the distances laid down in the Itinerary of Antonine. Connected with Aldborough was Skipsea-Brough—at which place are the vestiges of military works of most formidable aspect—and *Gabrantovicorum*, which completed the protecting line.

On the northern coast the same necessity of precaution did not altogether exist; the shore presented, for a great portion of its extent, a most formidable barrier to invasion, and only in particular bays was a landing practicable; the principal of these were, Filey, Scarborough, Robin-Hood's Bay, and Dunsley, which last was the site of the station *Dunus Sinus*; and we need not scruple to affirm that at each of the others a fortification was erected. The communica-

tion was probably not more than vicinal, and we are certain that from Filey a road of this description proceeded by Flotmanby, Flixton, and Heslerton, to Camulodunum, or Malton.

The Romans after enjoying uninterrupted possession of Britain for more than two centuries, had their tranquillity broken about the close of the third, by the wandering tribes of Saxony, who made occasional descents on the eastern shores; these descents soon increased in number and importance, and were shortly aggravated by the predatory irruptions of the Scots and Picts on the western sea and on the north. At first the assailants were easily repelled; but afterwards, when the flower of British youth was drawn on the continent to assist in the expulsion of the barbarians whose hordes began to overrun the Roman empire, the Scots and Picts, taking advantage of the opportunity thus offered, made such successful inroads as shook the Roman power in Britain to its basis. The affairs of the Empire became so desperate, that the Romans were under the necessity of recalling the whole of the legionary troops from Britain, which their vigilant neighbours regarded as the signal for re-

newed assaults, insomuch that the Britons, deserted by those whom they had considered as protectors, were reduced to the greatest extremity, and the few Romans who remained, became so alarmed as to bury their treasures and retire to the continent, bidding a final adieu to the island in the year 446.

About this period the Picts and Scots, by waging war in common, took possession of the whole country from the Humber, northward; their triumph, however, was of short duration, the newly-acquired territory being wrenched from their grasp by a hand more gigantic and powerful than their own.

Incessantly harrassed and insulted, and unable to cope with their enterprising adversaries, the exhausted Britons determined on calling to their assistance those very Saxons who had so often infested their shores, and of whose prowess they had received the most convincing proofs. The Saxons readily accepted the invitation, and a considerable body arrived under the command of Hengist and Horsa; the northern marauders were expelled, but the circumstance proved of no advantage to the Britons; for their allies, viewing at once the

fertility of the country and the weakness of its inhabitants, assumed the manners of conquerors, and eventually became the sole rulers of the island; and so early had they begun their operations that in the year 452 all the country north of the Humber was subjected to their dominion.

When the views of this people became too apparent to be misunderstood, the Britons, enraged at the perfidy of the usurpers and nerved by despair, turned on their treacherous allies, and, notwithstanding these could not be expelled, offered such an effectual resistance for nearly a century, that not until the landing of Ida, in A.D. 547, could the Northumbrian Saxons be said to have subdued the northern portion of Britain. This great Prince, a lineal descendant of Woden, "just, humane, and generous in all his actions, brave, active, and invincible in war," landed at Flamborough, attended by his twelve sons, and a host of Angles, his countrymen, with a fleet of forty ships.\* This reinforcement was joyfully received, and proved so powerful, that after many well-contested engagements the whole of

---

\*Rapin and Turner have here been followed, though Rider states the fleet to have consisted of sixty vessels.

Northumbria submitted to the Saxon arms and Ida was declared king of the conquered territory:—during his lifetime Northumbria was divided into two kingdoms; Deira, comprehending all the country from the Humber to the Tees; and Bernicia, extending from the Tees to the Frith of Forth; over both of which Ida retained the sovereignty until his death, which happened in 559. He was succeeded in the kingdom of Bernicia by Adda, his son.

Immediately on the death of Ida, Ælla, another powerful prince of Saxony, likewise descended from Woden, assumed the reins of government in Deira, which he held during a period of twenty-eight years, dying in 588. From this period the Saxon Chronology presents nothing but a series of the most sanguinary contentions amongst the northern Princes, until about the year 665, when Oswy became sole monarch of Northumberland.

The conquest of the island by the Anglo-Saxons had been completed in 584, by an armament the most powerful which had ever left the shores of Saxony: this expedition was commanded by Crida, a leader who had the good fortune entirely to dispossess the Britons, compelling them to flee for refuge



to the mountains of Cambria; so that from this period the Saxons had the entire possession of that part of the island now called England. This conquest produced an entire revolution in the order of things: places lately occupied by the Britons, were possessed by strangers; the situations which the Romans had built or fortified were always selected as fortresses, and generally received the name or addition of *Burg*; a new nomenclature was given to the towns and provinces; a different form of government was every where administered, and little remained, except the face of the country, to mark the former state of Britain.

Oswy was succeeded by his son Ecgfrid, who, being killed in 685, was followed by Aldfrid, another of the sons of Oswy. The days of this amiable prince were spent in peace, devoted to piety, literature, and the arts, and ended in 705. He died, and was interred, at Little Driffield; which has induced the belief that that place was a residence of the kings of Northumbria.

But peace appears not to have suited the temperament and constitution of the Saxons; born and nurtured in warfare, to them a state of inactivity seemed the worst to

which they could be exposed; so that history for upwards of eighty years from the demise of Aldfrid, has nothing to record but an unbroken thread of feuds and contentions.

Disdaining Peace the savage warrior stood,  
Inured to arms, and prodigal of blood;  
His fiery eye unmoistened by a tear;  
The death-shriek music to his rugged ear;  
No transient smiles his feelings e'er betrayed;  
But frowns perpetual o'er his features played.

After this the Saxons received a fresh stimulus to enterprise in the introduction of a people more cruel and not less hardy than themselves. The pirates of Scandinavia, who had long infested the hyperborean seas, landed on the shores of Northumbria in 793, and, after ravaging the country to a small extent, retired with a booty sufficient to excite their rapacious countrymen to renewed incursions; which, destined more for plunder than for conquest, were confined to the sea-coast, and were so transitory, that the work of devastation was completed and the plunderers safely re-embarked, before a sufficient force could be collected to offer a repulse. Descents of this nature, undertaken for individual rather than for national benefit, rendered all manner of treaty unavailing, and were the more alarming, as a constant exercise of the strictest vigilance was every where required, the island

being on all sides exposed to invasion: and so numerous were the bands of these northern spoilers that

"The Danish Raven, lured by annual prey,  
Hung o'er the land incessant. Fleet on fleet  
Of barbarous tyrants unremitting tore  
The miserable coast : before them stalk'd,  
Far seen, the Demon of devouring Flame;  
Rapine and Murder, all with blood besmear'd,  
Without or ear, or eye, or feeling heart;  
While close behind them marched the sallow Power  
Of desolating famine, who delights  
In grass-grown cities, and in desert fields."

Flushed with success and enriched by the spoils of the coast, the Danes began to direct their attention to the entire subjugation of the island; and the kingdom of Northumberland, then torn by intestine broils, appeared an easy and almost unresisting prey. With this view a considerable army under the command of Ingvar, the Danish monarch, landed about the close of the year 866 in the country of the East-Angles, and having made peace with the inhabitants, passed the winter in their territories. Early in the ensuing spring, Ingvar, crossing the Humber with his forces, advanced without interruption to York, and after defeating the English army under Osbert, marched his victorious troops into that city; here he was speedily attacked by Ella, at the head of another army of the

English, which he also put to the rout. The work of desolation immediately commenced, the sword and the firebrand being indiscriminately wielded in the butchery of the people and in the destruction of their dwellings; and, in conformity with the barbarous policy of the times, the southern part of the province was reduced to one unvaried mass of ruin and devastation. The depopulation of the northern part was effected a few years afterwards by the arrival of Haldene and his followers, in the Tyne, whose steps, wherever planted, were marked with blood. So decisive were these terrible visitations, and so early and thickly was the country colonised by Danish settlers, that Northumbria henceforth became a Danish kingdom.

To the soil of Northumbria turbulence and faction appear to have been indigenous; for whilst this kingdom had nothing to fear from the southern states, each being sufficiently engaged in repelling the incessant attacks of the northern scourgers, anarchy, confusion, rapine, and bloodshed, preyed on its vitals. The triumphant genius of Alfred the Great availed itself of these dissensions to bring this, along with East-Anglia, another Danish kingdom, under subordination.

This truly great prince, after experiencing every vicissitude of defeat and conquest, equipped a fleet consisting of vessels superior in strength and magnitude to those of Denmark, which, being stationed in the most advantageous situations, pursued and defeated these piratical ravagers wherever they meditated a descent. During the latter part of Alfred's reign, Northumbria experienced a calm to which it had long been a stranger, but it was that sullen calm which is inspired by hatred and which determines at some future period to be revenged for the restraint which has been imposed: with this feeling the inhabitants, on the death of that potent monarch, denied their allegiance to his successor, and the district was again deluged with blood for upwards of twenty years, when the ascendancy which had been wrested from Edward was regained by the valour and good conduct of Athelstane. In this Prince's reign, Anlaf, a Danish noble, and Constantine, king of Scotland, in league with several of the Welch princes, and the petty kings of Ireland, entered the Humber with a fleet of more than 600 vessels, and marching their forces northward, suffered a total defeat in an engagement with the English army. Three years after this event, which occur-

red in 938, Athelstane died, from which time Northumbria was alternately engaged in revolt and submission, until the reign of Edred, when, having thrice rebelled against that monarch, he divested the kingdom of its royalty, placed garrisons in the principal towns, and created Osulph, an English nobleman, *earl* of Northumberland. A.D. 953.

Tosti, the ninth earl, having by excessive cruelty rendered himself odious, was expelled from his government in 1064 by a general insurrection in Northumbria, and Morcar, the most powerful noble in the north, elected his successor. Edward the Confessor, who then filled the throne, dispatched an army under the command of Harold, brother of Tosti, to chastise the insurgents; but was induced to confirm the election, on the affecting representation of the injustice and oppression which had been exercised. Tosti sought refuge in the court of Flanders, and on Harold's accession to the throne in 1066, applied to Harfagar, the predatory king of Norway, to attempt the conquest of England, engaging to assist with sixty vessels. A project so flattering to the ambition of the Norwegian monarch, was eagerly embraced, and in the beginning of autumn the forces of the combined fleet,

which consisted of 300 sail, ravaged the country bordering on the Tyne, plundered and burnt Scarborough on their way to the Humber, and sailing up that river, disembarked, and after a short siege became masters of the city of York. Harold was speedily informed of the invasion, and hastening into the north with an army of 60,000 men, engaged and entirely routed the invaders at Stamford-Bridge, leaving Harfagar and Tosti dead on the field. But the wreath of victory which Harold here obtained was quickly torn from his brow, for before he had fully recovered from the fatigue of battle, intelligence was brought of the landing of the Duke of Normandy, at Pevensey, and in little more than a week from his northern engagement, the heroic Harold lost his life in the memorable battle of Hastings.

That the neighbourhood of Bridlington partook largely in the various commotions which rent this ill-fated region, ample testimony is borne by the numerous entrenchments and tumuli which at this time remain: the principal of the former are found at Flamborough, Argam, Rudston, and Kilham;— of the latter, at Lowthorpe, Rudston, Kilham, and Thwing. A great proportion of these antiquities is attributed to the

Danes; but the tumuli, "those everlasting sepulchres of the ancients," are more probably anterior to the invasion of Cæsar. The country, like the page of history, is

"overspread  
With vestiges of war—the shepherd boy  
Climbs the green hillock to survey his flock,  
Then sweetly sleeps upon his favourite hill,  
Not conscious that his bed's a warrior's tomb!"

Adjoining the south-west corner of the lordship of Kilham is a triangular plot of ground called *Danes-graves* containing upwards of two hundred of these monuments, "not more than 4 or 5 feet high, and placed nearly as close as possible to each other; only two or three have been examined, in which human bones were found in limestone gravel, perfectly sound, and in a particularly clean state, without any weapons or armour to indicate their interment after a battle."

Human bones, iron rings, and fragments of weapons, have been discovered on digging between Rudston and Kilham; similar discoveries have also been made in the low land or moor at Burton-Agnes, where several tumuli were destroyed when the ground was inclosed.

The division south of the wolds, which, for an extent of thirty miles, so invitingly skirted the shores of the German Ocean,



was peculiarly liable to invasion, presenting no other obstacle than the resistance of the inhabitants, who were too much scattered effectually to check the spoilers in their momentary inroads. The bold projection of the Head, naturally the safeguard of the coast, proved politically otherwise; lured by the shelter afforded to their fleets, the continental free-booters hither steered their prows, directed by fires and other signals made by those of their countrymen who had already arrived. From the latter circumstance is derived the name of Flamborough, *flæm burg*; in a field immediately on the summit of the cliff at Beumpton is a small elevation which has been immemorially called *Standard-hill*, and the most elevated part of the Cliff at Speeton was anciently known by the name of *Ravencliffe*.

The Normans, by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, acquired, at one stroke, that dominion which other nations had fought and bled for centuries to attain. Their leader followed his success with such promptitude as to obtain the crown, in about two months after his landing, notwithstanding the resistance of Mœcar and his brother Edwin, the potent earl of Mercia: these nobles finding themselves unable to dispossess

the conqueror, submitted to his authority, and were allowed to retain their dignities. Soon as the conqueror was firmly seated in the throne his first care was to reward his followers: for this purpose the possessions of the greater part of the barons were wrested from them, and cantoned amongst those who had most signalised themselves in his service. The tyranny of the monarch, and the insolence of the soldiery, were carried to a height which to the natives appeared intolerable, and the standard of rebellion was once more hoisted in the north: in 1068 the people rose in a body, with Edwin and Morcar at their head. William, however, fully aware of the uncertainty of his tenure, had never sheathed his victorious sword, and now, with that decisive alacrity which marked his character, appeared with an army at York ere the revolted had received their auxiliary supplies: this unexpected appearance so entirely disconcerted their measures, that the people quietly returned to their allegiance: the policy of the Conqueror induced him to pardon the leaders, but the possessions of their followers were unsparingly confiscated. The tyrannical exactions which were daily imposed, inflamed the discontented Northumbrians to such a degree, that, in 1070, they again rose in

arms, attacked the citadel at York, and slew 8000 of the Normans by whom it was garrisoned, sparing Mallet, the governor, Gilbert de Gant, and a few others of the nobles. The malevolence of William, which had been smothered by a forced show of clemency, had now full scope for exertion and burst with ten-fold vigour. The destruction of the country betwixt the Humber and the Tees exceeded even that caused by the Danes. The mercenaries of the tyrant sacked and burnt the towns, drove off the cattle, destroyed the instruments of the husbandman, and so completely annihilated every trace of cultivation that 100,000 persons are said to have fallen victims to the famine which ensued. The monastery of St. John at Beverley alone escaped the general ruin, owing to the veneration in which the patron saint was held by the Conqueror.

The manor of Bridlington formed part of the possessions of Morcar, until the property of that nobleman became confiscated in 1072. At the time of the Norman survey, this manor, then in the hands of the king, contained one church, and, with its two hamlets, Hilderthorpe and Wilsthorpe, thirteen carucates of taxable land; of these

seven were arable, the remaining six being barren pasture, with the exception of eight acres of meadow, and the residue of the lordship entirely waste. The valuation, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, had been thirty-two pounds *per annum*, was, in the 20 William I, reduced to the annual rental of *eight-shillings*. This extraordinary depreciation conveys a terrific idea of the vindictive cruelty which had depopulated the country; and is rendered still more impressive by the recollection that this was *fifteen years* after the depopulation had taken place.

To the soke\* of Bridlington appertained the townships of Martone, Basinghebi, Estone, Bovington, Grendale, Sprestone, Bocketon, Flaistone, Stacktone, Foxhele, Elestolf, Galmeton, and Widefeston, jointly containing eighty-eight carucates of taxable land, of which only thirty were under cultivation. No names are now to be found

---

\*Soc or Sox, denotes jurisdiction, or a power or privilege to administer justice, and execute laws. The word is also used for the shire, circuit, or territory, wherein such power is exercised by him endowed with such jurisdiction. SOCAGE, a tenure, by which lands were held on condition of ploughing the lord's lands, and doing the operations of husbandry at their own charges.—HOWARD.

in this neighbourhood corresponding with Elestolf and Widefeton, which have, in all likelihood, been seated on the shore and destroyed by the encroachments of the sea.

Foremost in the ranks of the Normans, and nearly allied to their leader, came Gilbert de Gant,\* a Flemish noble, on whom the confiscated estates were lavishly bestowed, and who seated himself at Folkingham, in Lincolnshire, as the head of his

---

\*GILBERT DE GANT, Son of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, and Nephew to William the Conqueror, landing in England with him, and assisting him in his Conquest here, had the lands of one Tour, a Dane, then given him, with several other Grants; for at the general Survey, it appears that he possess'd 54 Lordships in several Counties, of which Folkringham in Com. Linc. was one. This Gilbert being at York when the Danes with a mighty Power enter'd the Humber, and advanc'd toward that City in behalf of Edgar Atheling, had the Good Fortune to escape, there being at that time above 3000 Normans kill'd. He was the pious Restorer of Bardney-Abbey in Com. Linc. utterly destroy'd by the Danes; and dy'd in the time of William Rufus. To him succeeded in the Barony Walter his Son and Heir, a Person of great Humanity and Piety, who, when an aged Man, and near his Death, commanded a Body of Flemings and Normans, in that famous Battle against the Scots near Northallerton in Yorkshire, frequently call'd *BELLUM STANDARDI*; where by his eloquent Speech and prudent Conduct, the Enemy receiv'd a total Overthrow; and dying 4 Steph. was succeeded by Gilbert his Son; who being with King Stephen in the fatal Battle of Lincoln, was with him there taken Prisoner; and was compelled by Ranulph E. of Chester to marry his Niece Avis, Daughter to William de Romare Earl of Lincoln, whereby he had the Title of Earl of Lincoln in her Right.—*PERRAGE OF ENGLAND*. Lond. 1711.

barony. Gilbert, to whom the manor of Bridlington had been granted subsequent to the year 1086, was succeeded by Walter de Gant, his son, to whose piety and munificence the town owes one of the most distinguishing features in its history. This nobleman here founded and endowed a Priory, on a scale correspondent to his power and possessions: the precise date of its erection cannot now be ascertained, but its completion, in all probability, was not earlier than 1114, the house being peopled by Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which order was not introduced into England before that year. According to a manuscript in the Bodleian library, this monastery was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, which, as St. Nicholas was the patron saint of seamen, has an air of probability; but as the charters of the monastery mention only the blessed Virgin, we may conclude that the dedication was to St. Mary alone.

Gilbert, the eldest son of the founder, was baptized, and received his early education, in this house, to which he afterwards proved a great benefactor; liberal donations were also bestowed by other nobles; and even those whose possessions were comparatively

small, endeavoured to secure a passport to bliss by purchasing the prayers of the pious in their behalf. By these means the wealth of the convent rapidly increased, and the canons, in order to render "assurance doubly sure," were careful to have the grants, in many instances, confirmed by the heirs of the donor, the archbishop of the province, the king, and the Roman Pontiff.

The canons were enjoined by the rule of their order, to have all things in common, and to receive nothing without the leave of their superior. Their habit consisted of a long black cassoc, over which was a white rochet, with a black cloak and hood. They wore caps on their heads, and suffered their beards to remain unshaven.

The following summary of the possessions of Bridlington Priory, is chiefly from the *Monasticon Eboracense* of Burton, whose principle authority was the Register of the monastery, in the possession of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, Bart.

ACKLAM. In this lordship the convent possessed 2 carucates\* and 20 oxgangs of

---

\*The measures, like the othography, of antiquity, being

land, and one mill, with sundry smaller donations of tofts, crofts, meadow, and pasture, the gift of Alexander de Buketon and others.

William de Ross, lord of Hamlake, confirmed to the canons, the manor of Acclom, which his ancestors had given to them; in which the said canons had 4 carucates, 2 oxgangs, and 18 acres of land, with 4 acres of meadow and 18 tofts.

In the year 1273, a contest respecting the tithe of wool and lamb, in this parish, was thus concluded; viz. that the prior and convent in lieu of tithes of wool and lamb of all the sheep fed upon 33 oxgangs of land, which the canons had in this parish, should pay to the chancellor of the church of York, and to his successors, and to his church of

---

reduced to no determinate standard, render it difficult, if not actually impossible, to understand the real quantity of land implied by the terms anciently in use. A CARUCATE varied from 60 to 180 acres, and was generally taken at 120. Some writers state it to be so much ground as could be tilled by one plough, within a year and a day, having meadow, pasture, and houses, for the husbandmen and cattle, and estimate it at 100 acres. At Buckton, Burton-Fleming, Gransmoor, Hildershorpe, Righton, and Skirlington, the carucate contained 8 oxgangs. An OXGANG was seldom less than 10 or more than 20 acres, and was usually considered about 12. A SELION was a ridge of land, containing, in general, something above an acre. A TOFT was a piece of ground on which a house had formerly stood, and a CROFT was a small close, or garth, immediately contiguous.



Acclum, the sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* but if the canons should afterwards acquire any land in the parish, they should pay tithe of wool and lamb, of all the sheep that should feed thereon.

**ALDBOROUGH.** William, son of John de Lascels, gave towards the support of a light in the chapel of St. Cuthbert, at the infirmary, the annual rent of 1*s.* 0*d.* issuing out of lands at Aldebergh.

**ANDERBY,** Lincolnshire. The grant of this church was confirmed by Pope Eugenius III.

**ARRAM.** Andrew Marshall gave an annual rent of 1*s.* 6*d.* out of lands at Ergum in Holderness, to find a wax candle, to burn at the mass of the blessed virgin, in the conventual church.

**ASGARBY,** Linc. Pope Eugenius III. confirmed the grant of this church.

**ASKAM-RICHARD.** Roger de Mowbrai when about to visit the Holy Land, gave to his friend William de Tykhill all the manor and town of Askham, with the advowson of the church; and William, son of Roger de Askham, gave to the priory all the said lands, with a capital messuage, and mill, together with the *service* of Herbert de Holderness and his heirs, for 2 oxgangs of

land here—of Richard de Arnal and his heirs, for half a carucate of land in the same territory—and of the rector of Askham, for the time being, for two cultures of arable land.

William de Walton, with all his arable land and meadow, gave William Troys, his native or villein,\* with all his family and cattle. The service of William, the tailor, for three oxgangs of land, was also confirmed to the canons, who likewise possessed in this lordship, 1 messuage, 11 oxgangs, and 5 acres of land, sundry tofts and crofts, and an annuity of 1*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*

ATWICK. Everard, son of Peter de Rosse, steward of Holderness, for the good of the soul of Eustace, his wife, gave 6 oxgangs of land, 1 messuage, and 1 toft here, with the church; which was confirmed by William de Ross, lord of Hamlake, by Pope Eugenius III, and by Thurstain, archbishop of York.

---

\*Villeinage was only another term for slavery. The villeins were in a state of downright servitude, and employed in labours of the most servile description: they, their children, and effects, belonged to the lord of the soil, like the cattle with which it was stocked. They could not leave their lord without his permission, and in the event of their absconding, or being clandestinely taken from him, might be claimed and recovered by action at law, like beasts, or other chattels.

A contest between the prior and convent, and Robert Testard, vicar of this church, was determined in A. D. 1228, as follows, viz. That the vicar should have only tithe hay of the lands of which he had tithe of corn, and that the prior should have all the tithe hay of the rest of the parish.

The canons suffered not their spiritual to interfere with their temporal concerns; and the collecting of their tithes frequently involved them in dispute and litigation with the neighbouring monasteries. In 1277, a contest between the prior of Bridlington and the abbot of Melsa or Meaux, was ended by the abbot's agreeing to pay 1s. 4d annually, in lieu of tithe hay of 11 oxgangs of land, which he held in the parish of Attingwyke, and to pay the tithe of hay for any land the monks might subsequently acquire in this town.

AUBURN. Henry de Percy, lord of the manor of Alburn, in 1382, granted licence to the prior and convent to accept the reversion of 8 tofts and 4 oxgangs of land in this place, from John Lawrence de Buckton, chaplain, and others; which were held of him by military service.

The master of the hospital of St. Giles, for the support of a chaplain to perform

duty in St. Nicholas's chapel at Alburne, gave a toft here, extending from the rivulet to the bridle-way leading from the town to the burying-place.

**BAMBURGH, Linc.** Gilbert de Gaunt gave the church of St. Swithin, at this place, with all its appurtenances, and 8 oxgangs of land; which church was confirmed to the priory by Popes Eugenius III. Celestine III. and Innocent IV.

Hugh de Bamburgh and others presented to the canons, sundry donations of land in this manor.

In A. D. 1194, a controversy betwixt the monks of Bardney and the canons of Bridlington respecting the tithes of Burton-Fleming and Bamburg, was thus determined, viz. That the monks should have tithe of corn of their demesnes at Burton, and of other demesnes in the parish of Hundemanby, if they should acquire any; and also the tithe of corn of their old demesne at Bamburg, with the tithe of feeding cattle, the canons reserving to themselves all other tithes in the said parish: the monks at the same time quitclaimed to the canons, all their right of tithes in the lordship of Walter de Gant, at Edenham.

The same parties were engaged in a

similar contest, in 1228, **which** was tried at York, and determined, **That** the canons should have one half of the tithe of line of the old demesnes of Bamburg and the whole tithe of the remainder of the parish, together with all the tithe of **hay** throughout the parish; and that the **monks** should have the other moiety of the tithe of the demesne lands, with the tithe of corn and of feeding cattle.

**BARROW, Linc.** The canons obtained 1 oxgang of land at this place in exchange for one at Beeford.

**BARTON, Linc.** Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, confirmed 1 **carucate** of land here, and also gave the service of Lambert, son of William, for 1 carucate of land in the same place.

Robert, son of Walter de Gant, gave 26 acres of land, and a toft, in this territory; with the service of Gerald, son of **Ralph de Fereby**, and all his family.

Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, gave a free passage to Barton and to Ferriby, across the Humber, for all the canons, their servants, and goods.

In this place the canons also held 2 oxgangs of land, and a toft, the gift of Richard de Barevill.

**BEEFORD.** Ernald de Munbegun gave this church, with a chapel.

Alan de Rowel gave to the priory of Bridlington, and to the church of St. Mary de Torenton, an annuity of 6 marks, out of this rectory, and granted that neither he nor his heirs should present any clerk to this church, when vacant, until the candidate should have sworn to pay the said pension. This ~~donation~~ appears to have been considered as a gift of the church, as the prior of Bridlington and the abbot of Thornton were shortly afterwards at variance respecting its division, but finally agreed that each should retain one mediety thereof. The mediety assigned to Thornton abbey soon after became the property of the brethren of the Temple, so that the rectory henceforward became of double patronage or advowson; the one belonging to the prior and convent of Bridlington, and the other to the prior and hospital of St. John at Jerusalem, in England, who presented in turn.

In this manor the convent likewise possessed half a carucate, 10 oxgangs, and 4 perches of land, with 2 tofts and a fishery, the gifts of William le Gross, earl of Albemarle, and others.

**BEMPTON.** In this place the canons had 6 oxgangs of land from Ankerinus de Bempton, and other benefactors.

On the 22nd. of March 1339, Sir Marmaduke de Grendale, knt. on the one part; and Walter, son of Arnold de Buketon, the prior and convent of Bridlington, Gilbert de Erghom, Nicholas de Pokethorpe, and seven others, freeholders of Bempton, on the other part; agreed, That as the freeholders used to have a carriage road through the whole length of le Ovenham, across the field, quite to the moor of Bempton, Sir Marmaduke granted as much land as would make the said road forty feet wide; the freeholders engaging to build a wall on each side through the whole length, and to repair and rebuild the same on occasion.

A composition was made between the prior and convent of Bridlington and the inhabitants of Bempton, in the year 1441, to the following effect, viz. That the inhabitants might have a chaplain in the chapel of St. Michael de Bempton, within the parish of Bridlington, and there receive all sacraments and sacramentals, with common sepulture in the chapel or chapel-yard thereof.

**BESSINGBY.** This village was given to the priory by Gilbert de Gant, and confirmed by Henry I.

Forno gave 2 oxgangs of land in this place.

William de Gant confirmed the carucate of land here, which had been given by William, his constable, at the dedication of the chapel at Basyngby.

Stephen, son of William de Bessingby, gave all his lands here, in Lamb-holme.

**BETHMESLEY**, in Knaresborough division. Ralph de Maleverer of Alverton, gave several lands, with all his cattle, in this place.

**BIHAM**, Bewholme? Roger, son of William de Colevill, gave the service of Nicholas, son of Huscarl de Biham, with all his family and cattle.

**BINNINGTON.** John de Sartrino, chaplain, gave 2 oxgangs of land here, of the fee of Henry de Percy, which the said Henry confirmed.

**BURBER-HOUSES**, in Bethmesley. John, son of John de Walkingham, gave leave for the canons to enclose, plough, and sow, the 20 acres of land in this place, given by Robert Forester, and also to dig iron ore, and erect forges in the said division; Robert, son of Huntobrieth of Killinghall, Robert de



Stainlay, and Henry Turpin de Killinghall, did the same.

Henry, eldest son of the king of the Romans, A. D. 1267, ordered all his bailiffs of Knaresburg, to permit the prior and convent of Bridlington, and their men, peaceably to enjoy their manor of Blubberhouse, with common pasture in Thores-crosse.

Richard, earl of Poictou and Cornwall, confirmed the possessions of the canons in this place ; and, in 1239, dissafforested their wood at Blubberhouse.

The contest between John, prior of Bolton, and Gerard, prior of Bridlington, about common pasture, in Blubberhouse, was ended at York, in 1297, when the priors were mutually to enjoy common pasture for all kinds of their own or their tenants' cattle, as of old, reserving also to each, all improvements in the houses and enclosures, made or to be made, when and in what manner they might please.

BOYNTON. This church, the gift of Galfrid, the steward, was confirmed to the canons by king Henry II.

The church was afterwards granted, or more probably confirmed, to the priory, by William le Gross, earl of Albemarle, and was appropriated, and additionally confirmed,

by Pope Eugenius III. and by William de Grenfield, archbishop of York.

William le Gross, Sir Walter de Grendale, knt. Robert, the fowler, son of Henry de Bovington, with others, conferred on the priory 13 oxgangs of land, with divers tofts and crofts, in this manor.

**BRANDALE**, Bransdale? In this place the canons owned 4 oxgangs of land, the gift of Ralph de Brandale.

**BRIDLINGTON**. Walter de Gant gave 13 carucates of land in Brellynton, with the mills thereunto adjoining, free and acquitted of all gelds and customs, except Dane-geld.

Henry I. confirmed one carucate of land in this township, the grant of Robert de Meynil.

In A. D. 1267, Stephen de Meynil, gave the demesnes and service of 4 carucates of land, in this place, which was confirmed by Nicholas, his son.

Sir William de Cantelupe, knt. and Maud, his wife, having the king's licence, in 14 Edw. I. gave 1 messuage, 4 carucates of land, and 10*l.* annual rent, arising out of possessions here, with all his villeins, their families, and cattle, and with homages, and suits of court.

John, son of Matthew de Eston, gave 2 tofts in this territory.

Odinellus de Aubeni gave a passage for water through his lands to their mill, which T. de Arches, his brother, confirmed.

William, son of William Faber of Bridlington, gave part of a toft, to bring water to Castelburum;\* and Robert, his son, gave another part of the toft for the same purpose.

Gilbert, son and heir of Gilbert Silver, gave 2 oxgangs of land here.

William Pulayne, of Bridlington, merchant, gave a toft, toward the supporting a light at St. Katharine's altar, in the parish church, and the maintenance of a chaplain and successors, to pray for his own soul, and for that of his wife Margaret.

Gilbert, son and heir of Sir Gilbert de Gaunt, in A. D. 1278, released to the prior and convent, and to their successors, all manner of customs, and suits of services, as well of courts, as other things, which they did or ought to do, by reason of the lands held of his fee in Yorkshire, Richmondshire, and Lincolnshire.

---

\*This place, evidently near the embouchure of the stream, appears to mark the site of the station GABRANTOVICORUM, mentioned in the second page of this work, its name being a compound of the Roman CASTRA and the Saxon BURG.

Gilbert, son of Luca Silver of Bridlington, quitclaimed to the use of the fabric  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of meadow here.

Thomas, son and heir of Thomas de Outhenby, granted to the monastery an annual rent of 6*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*, out of lands in this place, in A. D. 1323.

Thomas de Hedon, William de Cotom and Symon Swan, gave 1 messuage here, with an adjoining croft in Silver-place.

William Grenefeld, archbishop of York, in 1310, confirmed to the canons, the parochial church in this place.

King John, on the 6th. of December, A. D. 1200, granted "to God and the church of St. Mary of Bridlington, and the canons there serving God, a fair, in every year, at Bridlington, to continue two days, to wit, upon the eve of the assumption of the blessed Mary, and on the day of the same festival, and one market to be held there every week, (viz.) on the Saturday."

King Stephen, in the 15th. year of his reign, granted that the prior and canons should have all kinds of chattels of all Felons and Fugitives, within the town and precincts of Bridlington; with all kinds of wreck of the sea, which should in future

happen between Earls-dike and Flambo-rough-dike,

**BRIGHAM.** In this place the canons were possessed of 1 oxgang of land, the gift of Osbert, son of Walter de Frismar.

**BROMPTON.** Eustachius de Vescy and William de Vescy confirmed the grant of meadow in this township, which had been made by their ancestors ; which was further confirmed in 1328, by Sir Gilbert de Acton, knt. cousin and heir to Sir William de Vescy.

**BUCKTON.** John, son of Glume de Bucton, gave 2 oxgangs of land and a toft, with the service of Nicholas, son of Wido de Bucton, with all his family and cattle.

Alexander de Bucton, for the welfare of the soul of Agnes, his wife, gave an acre of land in this place, to the hospital of Bridlington.

In A. D. 1291, Arnald, son of Sir Walter de Bucton, gave 8 oxgangs of land and 9 tofts, on condition that the prior and convent should maintain a perpetual chaplain to celebrate at the altar of St. John, the apostle and evangelist, in the chapel at this town, to pray for the souls of Sir Gilbert de Gaunt, Sir Gilbert his son, Sir Walter de Bucton, lady Constance his wife, Arnald, son of

the said Sir Walter, and Maud his own wife; which was confirmed by Gilbert de Gaunt.

William, son and heir of Sir William de Buckton, knt. gave a road to the canons, to lead their corn through his lands, A. D. 1297.

In this territory the canons were likewise possessed of 20 oxgangs of land, and 5 tofts.

**BURTON-AGNES.** In A. D. 1299, Sir William St. Quintin, knt. lord of Harpham, gave to the canons, a carriage-road, of the breadth of forty feet, beyond the moor of this town.

**BURTON-FLEMING.** Gilbert de Gaunt granted that all the gifts of his father, and those of his men, should be free from all gelds and customs, except Danegeld; and confirmed this place to the convent: Robert de Gaunt certified that he was present when Gilbert de Gaunt, his brother, with his corpse, gave this town.

John de Karleton, in 1274, gave his capital messuage and 1 carucate of land in this place, with the mill, villeins, their families and cattle; and also with the wards, escheats, and homages of the freemen and natives, or villeins.

William de Ross, and Eustace, his wife,

quitclaimed all their right in 1 messuage, and 6 carucates of land in this town, for which the prior and convent gave to them 20*l*.

Baldwin, son of Theobald de Wickham, gave the service of Ailward, son of Edward de Burton-Fleming, with a tenement, 3 oxgangs of land, and 2 tofts.

James de Watsande gave 5 oxgangs of land here, on condition that the prior and convent would make his eldest son a canon in their monastery, when he should be 20 years of age.

Alan de Tuier sold half a carucate of land and 3 tofts in this township, to the prior and convent, for 20 marks.

Robert, son of William de Roston, in Pickeringe-lythe, in A. D. 1291, gave the service of William, son of Robert de Sywardby, and his heirs, for the lands which he held in this place.

Adam, son of Ralph de Roston, gave an annuity of 10*s*. 1*d*. with all his right; and with the service of Henry de Wytham, for 4 oxgangs of land, and of Adam, son of John, for a toft, in this place.

Edward I. in 1304, granted his licence to Arnald, son of Walter de Bucton, to give 10 tofts and 9 oxgangs of land, in this

lordship; and also to Ralph de Mareschal, and Agnes, his wife, to bestow 3 oxgangs of land, with one mark annual rent, which they bestowed accordingly.

Henry II. prior to 1186, consented that the grant which Ralph de Nevil had made to the canons of a house and court, in this town, should remain unmolested, on account of an ancient way which was there, on condition that the canons should make another convenient road.

In addition to the above possessions, the convent had 15 oxgangs of land, 8 messuages, 4 tofts, and 3 crofts, with an annuity of one penny, and pasture for 6 score sheep in this town.

CAREBY, Linc. In A. D. 1273, Sir William de Baieux gave 8 selions of land in this field, on condition that the canons should say one mass for his soul, in the church of Edenham.

Baldwin de Brevecourt gave 19 acres of land, in Kareby, with all the wood and soil towards the South of Witham, called Morathic, containing 28 acres, with 4½ acres on the north of the wood.

CARNABY. The church at Kernetby was given to the priory by Robert de Percy;



this donation was confirmed by Henry de Percy, with the addition of 6 oxgangs of land and 6 tofts and crofts: these benefactions were also confirmed by pope Celestine III.

Robert, son and heir of Sir Peter de Percy, lord of Kernetby, who lived in 1306, confirmed the grant of 2 oxgangs of land, with a toft and croft, in this place, made by William de Percy.

Norman de Kernetby, in 1306, granted that the canons might sow their new enclosure in this field, called Sandwath, abutting to the tofts on the east part, and take the tithes thereof.

CATHALE? Galfrid de Bosco gave 10 oxgangs of land, with 12 tofts, and the moiety of the mill, in this town; together with the service of Thomas, son of Joseph de Quixle, and his heirs, for 3 oxgangs of land here: and Robert de Ross granted leave to the canons to go over his land, when their mill wanted repairing, for which indulgence they were annually to pay 1s. 0d.

Richard, earl of Poictou and Cornwall, confirmed 1 oxgang of land, with a toft and croft, which had been given by Roger Fosard, of Little-Cathale:—William, son of

Galfrid Stepey, quitclaimed all his right in 11 oxgangs of land and 11 tofts in this territory: and Galfrid, son of Thomas de Cathale, gave the service which Adeluns de Cathale owed to him.

**CAYTHORPE.** John, son of Alexander de Muncels, of Bovington, confirmed the carucate of land, with tofts and crofts in this place, which had been given to the canons by William de Boyvil, and Joan Talun, his wife, free from all service, wards, and suits of court, and which were held of the said John.

**CHAWITHALL?** Robert de Amundevill gave 2 selions of arable land in the east field of Chawithall, and 2 selions in Swyney-Wetheng.

**CLOUGHTON.** Richard de Wroxton gave 1 oxgang of land in Clocton, with a close called West croft, and the meadow on the east side of the mill-bridge.

Robert, son of Robert Ingleberd, of Beverley, gave all his lands here, called Brackenthwaite and Storkes, of the fee of St. John of Beverley, with a toft.

Galfrid de Stainton, and others, bestowed 5 oxgangs, 20 selions, and sundry smaller donations of land, with 2 tofts, 6 crofts, and 1 capital messuage.

**COWLAM.** Thomas de Crohum gave 2 oxgangs of land, with a croft, in Collum.

Sir Reginald Fitz-Peter confirmed all the lands, tofts, and rents, given by Thomas de Crohum, and Thomas Fitz-Peter remitted all services for the same.

**CROOME.** Oliver de Crohum bequeathed to the priory, 2 oxgangs of land here, which was confirmed by Thomas, his son.

Reginald Fitz-Peter confirmed to the canons, 3 oxgangs of land and 2 tofts, in this place, given by Sir Gerard Salvayn; 3 oxgangs and 2 tofts, given by Ralph de Bradlay; 2 oxgangs by James de Collum; 24 acres, with 2 cultures, and 2 tofts, by Robert de Crohum; 2 oxgangs and 1 toft, by Bartholomew, son of Peter Salvain; and 2 oxgangs, 1 toft, and an annual rent of 1s. 0d. by Walter Reyum.

Robert le Palmer de Sledmer, and Sibil, his wife, gave a toft in this township, free from all suits of court, the canons paying to him and his heirs, an annuity of 1s. 0d. which Hugh, his son, released in 1287.

Sir Humfrid de Veilly, knt. and Lucia, his wife, gave a toft here; as did also Richard, son of Richard Ace de Sledmer.

**EAST COWTON, Richmond.** The church

of Cutoa Magna was given by Eustace Fitz-John, who added 1 oxgang of land at its dedication. This church was confirmed by pope Eugenius III. and by king Stephen. Walter Giffard, archbishop of York, with the consent of Thomas de Passelewe, archdeacon of Richmond, in 1272, ordained that there should be in this church, a perpetual vicar, presentable by the prior and convent of Bridlington, who should have the whole altarage of the said church, with the tithe of hay throughout the parish, except that which pertained to the archbishop's manor, in this town, the archbishop paying him annually 2 marks of silver. The vicar was also to have 2 tofts and 1 acre of land, for which he was to bear all ordinary burdens of the church, with all things appertaining to divine celebration.

The canons likewise had 5 oxgangs, 40 acres, and 3 selions of land, with 8 tofts and 4 crofts, confirmed to them, in this place.

EASTON. King Henry I. granted "to the church of Saint Mary of Brellinton and to the regular canons there serving God, two carucates of land" of his demesne, of which one-and-a-half was "in Eston, and a half in Hildertorp, free and acquitted of all Geld and Customs."

Margaret, daughter of Goceline Buch of Eston, by Munel, his wife, confirmed 2 oxgangs of land, with tofts, in this place ; one of which oxgangs was given by Ralph Buch, her grandfather, and the other by Goceline, her father. She also gave, with Robert, her son, for the good of the soul of Robert de Ulram, her husband, 2 other oxgangs, with tofts, in this town.

Alice, daughter of Joceline Buck de Eston, sister of Margaret, abovementioned, gave, in her widowhood, 3 oxgangs of land and a toft, in this lordship.

The grant of the church at this place was confirmed to the convent by pope Celestine III.

EDENHAM, Linc. Gilbert de Gaunt gave pasture in this place for 400 sheep, 18 oxen, 10 cows, 1 bull, and 40 hogs, without pannage ; but this charter, having been torn by a servant of Henry de Bellomonte, earl of Bogan and Murre, was renewed by that nobleman. The said Gilbert also gave this church, dedicated to St. Michael, which was confirmed by popes Eugenius III. Celestine III. and Innocent IV. and by Robert and Hugh, bishops of Lincoln.

Adam de Amundevil gave to this church 27 acres of land and a toft, in Scotlethorpe,

on condition that the prior and convent of Bridlington would consent that he, and his heirs, should have mass 3 times every week, in his chapel of Scotlethorpe ; Robert, son of the above, gave 13 acres of arable land to encrease his father's grant to 40 : he also gave 7 selions of land in this territory, and confirmed 1 acre given by William Fitz-Alan : he likewise added a donation of 14 acres in this township and in Scotlethorpe, which was confirmed by William, his son, who gave 2 selions here, with 6 perches of meadow at Hildertree, and 4 perches in Fulwelle.

Jocus de Edenham, and Emma, his wife, bestowed their houses in this town.

In addition to the above possessions, the canons held in this manor 169 selions and 21 acres of land ; 14 parcels of meadow ; 9 head-lands ; 4 tofts ; 4 crofts, and 1 messuage, the grants of William de Edenham and others.

The canons granted leave to Ernesius de Nevil, with the bishop of Lincoln's licence, in 1189, to have divine service in his chapel at Grimsthorpe, in the parish of Edenham, at his own expence ; but stipulated that he should return all oblations and obventions, and should give the tithes of the new-tilled

lands which he had made, or might hereafter make.

John de Nevil, in 1310, gave the tithe of wool in this parish, and acknowledged that the prior and convent had the right of tithe multure of his mill, here.

**ELKESDON, Kelstorn? Linc.** This church was given by Walter de Gant, and the donation confirmed by Gilbert, his son; also by pope Celestine III. the bishop of Coventry; and others.

A controversy between the prior of Bridlington and William de Muscham, before 1198, was decided by agreeing that the said William should hold the church here so long as he retained the secular habit, paying to the convent 3 marks annually, with all the episeopals.

**FERRIBY SOUTH.** Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Lincoln, gave to the canons of Bridlington, free passage over the Humber, here, for themselves and their men; and confirmed to them all the grants of Walter de Gaunt, her grandfather, and of Gilbert, her father.

Walter de Gant gave a mediety of this church, which was confirmed by popes Eugenius III. and Celestine III. Edward I.

in 1309, granted his licence to the canons to bestow the patronage of their mediety on John Aldebery, bishop of Lincoln.

In the decision of a controversy, in 1202, the canons were allowed to have all tithes and obventions of the fee of Gant, in this town, with a toft, on the south side of the church.

**FILEY.** Walter de Gant, at the foundation of the monastery, gave half a carucate of land and the church, at this place, which was confirmed by popes Honorius III. Eugenius III. and Celestine III. This church was appropriated to the house, and had no incumbent presentable, being served by a stipendiary curate, provided by the prior.

Ralph de Nevil gave half a carucate of land, and Gregory, son of William de Flainburg, gave a toft and croft, in this place.

Ralph, son of Ralph de Nevil, gave the stone in his quarry, or of his rocks, here, towards building the monastery and offices at Bridlington.

The tithe of fish at Filey proved a bone of contention between the canons of Bridlington and the monks of Whitby; and disagreements arose on the subject so early as the time of Wikeman, the first prior, when



a dispute was ended, in 1122, by the dean and chapter of York, who ordained "that the fishermen of Whiteby when they put in at Fiveley, shall there faithfully pay their tithes for ever: and likewise the fishermen of Fiveley, when they put in at Whiteby, shall there faithfully pay their tithes for ever." Some infringement on this agreement appears to have afterwards taken place, as Hugh, prior of Bridlington, complained to the court of Rome, in 1190, of injustice done to him, and, in consequence, Celestine III. in the following year, commissioned the abbót of Rieval, and the priors of Kirkham and Warter, to examine the case and decide thereon, when they determined that the abbot of Whitby should "never more molest the fishermen of Fiveley when they came into Whitby harbour, and obliged him to quit claim to all right he had to any tithe from them."

The prior of Bridlington was also engaged in a controversy with the prior of Grimsby, before 1196, about the tithe of fish taken at Filey, which was decreed in favour of the former, by Ernald, abbot of Rieval, Anketillus, prior of Nostel, and Hamo, precentor of York.

**FLAMBOROUGH.** Popes Eugenius III.

and Celestine III. confirmed the gift of the church at Flemeburg, by William Fitz-Nigel : which church was appropriated to the canons so that no vicarage was ordained therein, the duties being performed by a stipendiary curate, to whom an annual salary of 16*l.* was allowed.

Robert Constable de Flaynburg, gave 1 oxgang of land here, and added other donations to the church of St. Oswald, in this place, towards the support of 2 altars therein, one, that of St. Thomas, the other, that of Mary Magdalen.

Some differences which had arisen between the prior and convent of Bridlington, and Sir Robert de Constable and his fishermen of Flaynburgh, respecting the title of fish, were adjusted in the church of St. Oswald ; when Sir Robert, with the consent of dame Julian, his mother, and also all his fishermen, did faithfully oblige them, by promise, to pay to God and the church of St. Oswald of Flameburgh, and to the prior and convent of Bridlington, quarterly, the tithes of the whole of their fish, without any deduction for nets, boats, or other expences ; and that if a boat should be lost in a storm, a new one should be provided out of the common stock : the prior and

convent at the same time agreed to give out of their grace, on every Martinmas-day, in the ancient house of Sir Robert's court of Flamburgh, 12 loaves of white bread, and 6*d.* for companage, to the crew of every fishing-boat; and to each of the fishers 4 flaggons, and to the governor, or steersman, 8 flaggons of ale, with liberty for them to drink the whole or any part of it in the house, or to take it away, at their pleasure. For the faithful performance of this contract, the fishermen, on their oaths, swore to acknowledge themselves excommunicated, should they fail in the fulfilment of their promises.—The right of tithe fish here, was confirmed to the convent, in 1314.

Robert, son of Sir William Constable of Flaynburg, knt. released to the prior and convent the annuity of 2*s.* 0*d.* which they paid to him for 2 tofts and 2 oxgangs of land, in this town.

In the decision of a contest, the canons were acknowledged to have right of common, for themselves and their tenants, in 2000 acres of moor and pasture in Flaynburg; also in two parts of 3000 acres, after the corn was cut and led off; and in 50 acres of meadow, after the hay was carried off the premises.

**FLINTON.** Geranius or Gervas de Normandy, confirmed half a carucate of land, with tofts, in this place, given by Alan de Flinton.

**FLIXTON.** William, son of Durand Bard de Butterwyk, gave 1 oxgang of land, with a toft, here.

Henry Wolf bestowed 2 oxgangs of land, with tofts and crofts, in this township.

**FLOTMANBY.** Henry, son of Simon Scroope, gave all his lands here, extending from Waldike to the marsh; with the homage and service of Walter Shankes, and his heirs, for 2 oxgangs of land.

Andreas de Killingholm, in 1251, confirmed 11 oxgangs of land, with the capital messuage, tofts, crofts, and fisheries, in this town, and with the service of 1 oxgang of land, given by Alan de Coton.

Richard de Berneville gave 5 oxgangs of land and 5 tofts here, with the chapel and the site thereof, and with all the turbary and fishery in the marsh, held by Agnes, daughter of Aceline le Scroope, of Flotmanby.

Walter de Buckton, and Constantia, his wife, gave 4 oxgangs of land and 4 tofts here, with 1 acre of land in Rudestan, in exchange for 7 oxgangs and 2 tofts in Bovington.

The canons likewise possessed in this lordship, 7 oxgangs and 21 acres of land, with 11 tofts and 2 crofts, presented by Simon Escroop de Flotemanby and others.

**FOLKTON.** Richard de Lasey, with the licence of Edw. I. in 1296, gave 50 cartloads of turf from the marsh, and pasture for 300 sheep in this field.

Henry, son of Simon Scroope, gave 2 oxgangs of land and 2 tofts, with meadow, pasture, and turbary, he also gave the service of 2 oxgangs of land in this place.

Theobald, son of Reinfrid, gave 2 oxgangs of land, and Walter Aylward gave a toft and croft in this town.

**FORDON.** Gilbert de Gaunt, gave 1 carucate of land in this place:

William de Malebisse gave his part of the capital messuage here, with a pasture, containing 4 oxgangs and 12 acres of land ; he also gave 8 oxgangs of land, in this place, with 8 tofts, and 7 natives or villeins, and their families and cattle. Sir William Malebisse, knt. confirmed all that his ancestors had given in this place, Righton, and Fivele, with liberty to water and pasture all their cattle of Fivele at his pool there ; and gave them his close adjoining their windmill in Fivele, A. D. 1328.

**FRAISTHORPE.** Stephen de Alost conferred on the priory 6 oxgangs of land, and 3 tofts and crofts here, with all his men, their families, and cattle.

Thomas de Alost, with his corpse, bequeathed a capital messuage and garden.

Erneburga Constable gave to the prioress and convent of Swine, 10 oxgangs of land and 8 tofts in Fraisthorpe, and the natives or villeins with their families and cattle, which Maud, the first prioress, exchanged with the convent of Bridlington, for 6 oxgangs of land and 2 tofts in Howum, bestowed by Walter de Percy.

William, son of William de Bucton, confirmed the grant of the service of William in le Thystles, for 1 oxgang of land and a toft in this place, and released the annual rent of 8*d.* paid to him by the canons out of 1 carucate of land.

Thomas de Melsa gave his corpse to be interred in the monastery, and bestowed half a carucate of land called St. Mary's, and the wind-mill, in this place: he also gave the service of Godwin Furen, with all his family and cattle, and confirmed the service and homage of Henry de Carethorp.

Sir Arnald de Bucton, gave an annuity

of 3s. 0d. for supporting a wax-light to burn before the cross every day at mass and vespers ; and William, his grandson, gave to God and the altar of the virgin Mary, one pound of wax annually, issuing out of a toft in this place.

Roger de Somerville, lord of Burton-Agnes, in 1307, gave his licence to the canons to enclose their marsh here, with a ditch on the west side, beginning at Horeholm and extending to Snoterthwath.

In this manor the canons likewise owned 1 earucate and 18 oxgangs of land, 1-1 tofts, 3 crofts, and 1 close, with several parcels of marsh and meadow, and an annuity of 1s. 4d.

In A. D. 1310, a controversy was decided between the canons of Bridlington, and William de Bolton, vicar of Kernetby, concerning the oblations made to the image of St. Mary, in the chapel of Fraistingthorp, which were claimed by the canons, to whom both church and chapel had been appropriated, when the parties mutually agreed that the prior and convent should have two-thirds, and the vicar the remaining third, of the oblations.

GANTON. Adelard, the hunter, by permission of Walter, his lord, gave the chapel

of Galmeton, which Thurstain, archbishop of York, converted into a church, and, at its dedication, ordained that it should, for the future, be dependent on St. Peter's church at Willardby, the presbyter of which church should appoint another presbyter to reside here. This church was confirmed by Eugenius III. and was afterwards appropriated to the priory. The archbishop of York, in 1367, decreed, That the prior and convent, who were patrons of the vicarage, should receive two parts of the tithe corn, hay, wool, and lamb, of the whole parish, and of all live mortuaries of the church; and that John de Oustwyk, the vicar, and his successors, should receive, in the name of their vicarage, the remaining third part; the decree further ordained that the prior and convent should bear two parts of all extraordinary burdens, rebuild the chancel, and find books and ornaments for the church; and that the vicar should bear one third part of these expences, and also all the ordinary burdens on the church incumbent: the vicar, in recompence, was commanded to pay to the canons, 4*s.* 0*d.* annually, in the church at Galmeton.

William Fitz-Roger quitclaimed to the monastery 3 oxgangs of land in this place,



for which the canons were to pay 3½ marks.

Riculf gave 2 oxgangs of land, and a dwelling house, and Richard Fitz-Reginald gave 1 oxgang of land to this church.

Nicholas de Galmeton gave lands here, and Richard de Willardby confirmed all the gifts of Adelard, his father.

**GOXHILL, Linc.** Richard, son of Henry, confirmed "for a free and perpetual alms to the church of St. Mary of Berlington, and the canons there serving God, the church of Gausla, with all its appurtenances, for the redemption of the soul of his father, who gave the same to the same church, and for the salvation of his own soul, and the souls of his relatives and friends." This church was confirmed and appropriated to the canons to support hospitality, by pope Clement III. also by Celestine III. who gave the obventions and fruits thereof; by Boniface VIII. by Benedict XI. by Robert, bishop of Lincoln, and by king Edward I.

John, bishop of Lincoln, in 1308, confirmed the appropriation, and ordained a vicarage therein, endowing it as follows, viz. That the vicar, for the time being, should have all the manse or dwelling in Gousle, commonly called the prior of Bridlington's dwelling house, to be fitted up for

the first time at the expence of the canons ; or else he should have the third part of the demesne manor of the church, whereon to build a house, at the cost of the said religious. The vicar was likewise to have half an ox-gang of the demesne land of the said church, with all small tithes, oblations, and obventions, except the tithe of wool and lamb, in this parish ; which, with the residue of the demesne lands, and all tithes of corn and hay of the said parish and church, and all the temporals, should belong to the canons ; they paying yearly, 10 marks sterling, to the vicar, for the time being, who was to bear all ordinary bardens of the church, except the building and repairing of the chancel, and the archidiaconal procurations, which should be defrayed by the said religious, together with the procurations at the dedication or reconciliation of the church, or cemetery, when they should happen, as well as pay all papal impositions, obventions and contributions : but, for all the extraordinary burdens, of what nature soever, the vicar for the time being, should bear his proportion for his vicarage, then taxed at 12*l.* *per annum*, which was confirmed by the subdean and chapter, and ratified by the prior and convent of Bridlington.

in their chapter, who at the same time presented William or Walter de Kellum, presbyter, to the said vicarage, to whom, in 1309, the canons gave the prior's house in Gousle, with 12 acres of land in the field, in lieu of the dwelling-house of the vicar, and half an oxgang of land ordained to the vicarage, by John, bishop of Lincoln.

Walter de Ver gave the site of a bercary or sheep-cote, in this township, with a croft, and pasture for 300 sheep.

Thorald, son of Ralph de Gousle, gave 1 oxgang of land here, with his corpse.

Ralph de Coxa, and others, bestowed and quitclaimed half a carucate and 11 oxgangs of land, and a toft, in this manor.

**GRINDALE.** Pope Eugenius III. confirmed 1 oxgang of land, with a toft and croft here, presented by Walter, son of Richard de Grendale.

Ralph Bought gave a donation of 4 oxgangs of land in this place.

**GRINTON, Richmondshire.** The church of St. Andrew, at Swaledale *cum* Grenton, was conferred on the priory by Walter de Gaunt, the founder.

In 1272, a vicarage was ordained in this church, presentable by the canons; the vicar

was to have, for his portion, the tithe of corn, with sundry small tithes, and the altarage of the church, with a toft and 2 acres of land, in Grenton. The said vicar was appointed constantly to reside on the vicarage, to repair the chancel, and to bear all ordinary burdens of the church.

John, earl of Richmond, confirmed all that the canons held of his fee in this place.

**GRISTHORPE.** William de Richeburn gave 10*s.* 0*d.* *per annum*, being the service of 2 oxgangs of land in Grisethorp; he also gave 7 oxgangs of land and 4 tofts, the canons paying annually, to him and his heirs, 1*d.* which was remitted in 1295, by William, his son.

Robert, son of Roger de Morpath, gave to the convent of Bridlington, and the church of St. Oswald de Fivle, a piece of land, lying between two ways near Newbiggin, which was confirmed by Hugh Caldehake, baker, of Bridlington.

The canons likewise possessed 8½ oxgangs of land, with meadows, 6 tofts, and pasture for 200 sheep, in this manor, the donations of Hugh, son of Roger de Caldehake, and others.

John, son and heir of Sir John de Eston, confirmed to the canons all the possessions

which they held of his fee in this place; and also granted to them, their successors, and their tenants, exemption from suits of court at Thorneton.

**HALLITREHOLME.** John, son of William de Oketon, gave this place, along with **THORNEHOLME, BRACKENHOLM, NEPEHOLM,** and **HEMPHOLM,** 2 fisheries in the river Hull, one half of the marsh of Wicheholm or Wicheland, and a free road through other lands to Halitreholme. He afterwards gave the other half of the marsh, towards the maintenance of a chaplain, or canon, to perform divine service in the chapel of St. Nicholas, at Halitreholm. In addition to these grants he bestowed 3 other fisheries, reserving a free road for himself and his men.

Thomas de Bristhill gave a parcel of land here, and Henry, son of Thomas de Bristil gave a road, of 14 feet in breadth.

John, son of William de Aton de Bristhil, and Herbert, son of William de St. Quintin de Harpham, gave to the canons a free passage for their cattle, carriages, and animals, in the territory of Bristhil.

**HALSHAM.** Peter le Vavasour de Halsham granted 6 acres of land and 1 pool in this place, which William, son and heir

of Hugh de Bawtry, confirmed, in 1314.

Stephen Huberdouncy, of Halsham, gave half an acre of land in this towuship.

**HEDON.** Osbert, son of Walter de Frismare, gave all the land which Hugh, son of Tokemann, held of him, in this place.

**HEMINGBY, Linc.** In this manor the convent possessed sundry parcels of land, with pasture for 2 oxen in the field, presented by Hugh de Hemingby, and others.

**HILDERTHORPE.** Gilbert de Gaunt bestowed 2 carucates, and king Henry I. half a carucate, of land, in this place.

Macheritus bestowed 2 oxgangs of land in Hildertorp:—John, son of Arundel de Hilderthorp, granted 2 oxgangs of land here.

Richard, son of Stephen de Hilderthorp, gave to the fabrie of the church, two parts of a toft in this town, on condition that the canons should pay 1*d.* *per annum*, which was released to them in 1276.

**HOLBEACH, Linc.** Conan, son of Elyas de Holbec, gave to the canons a donation of land here, and added 10 acres in the new marsh and meadow lying in Holdegate, 1 salt pit, and common for their cattle, towards the maintenance of two canons in this

town, to pray for the souls of Emmecine, Sibil, Ada, and Avice, his wives.

Conan, son of Helias de Couton, gave 1 salt pit, and 4 acres of meadow, with liberty to dig turf in this place.

John, son of Galfrid, son of Alger de Holbec, quitclaimed to the convent 1 messuage and 1 mill, in this town.

In A. D. 1279, John de Reppes, and three other persons, acknowledged that 1 messuage and 40 acres of land in this territory, belonged to the prior and convent of Bridlington.

**HOLME.** The canons possessed 6 oxgangs of land and 2 tofts in Houm, the gift of Walter de Percy.

**HORNCastle, Linc.** Pope Eugenius III. confirmed to the priory, the church of Horncastle, with all the churches in the soke thereof.

**HUNMANBY.** Gilbert de Gant gave pasture for 50 sheep, with the site of a bercary or sheep-cote, containing 2 acres of land.

Simon Scroope gave the service of an oxgang of land, and William, son of John de Hundemanby, with his corpse, gave an oxgang of land and a toft, in this place.

The provost and canons of St. John of

**Beverley**, with the consent of **Thurstain**, archbishop of **York**, granted to the canons of **Bridlington**, 2 traves, or 2*d.* out of each cart-load of corn grown in every township within the parishes of **Bridlington** and **Hunmanby**, on condition that the canons of **Beverley** should have the benefit of their prayers, whether living or dead, in the same manner as they were offered for the canons of **Bridlington**; for this grant the prior and convent of **Bridlington** were to pay to **St. John** of **Beverley**, an annuity of 13*s.* 4*d.*

**KELK-PARVA.** **Hugh de Capella**, **Alan de Killum**, and others, bestowed 2 carucates, 1 oxgang, and 35 acres of land, with several parcels of arable, marsh, and meadow land, and 2 mills, in this lordship.

**Robert Huctred**, of **Scardeburgh**, archdeacon of the east-riding, and rector of **Foston**, with the consent of **Walter**, archbishop of **York**, in 1257, granted and demised to the convent, for 13 marks of silver, the tithes of the whole township, with all the lands in this place belonging to the church of **Foston**, by reason of the chapel here, with all oblations and obventions whatsoever, belonging to the said mother church.

**Sir William de Boyvile**, knt. and **Joan**,



his wife, gave the whole of this manor and town, with the wards and homages, and a road beyond the moor of Burton, which was confirmed in 1271.

**Sir William de St. Quintin**, lord of Harpham, granted in 1299, a free road of 40 feet in breadth, beyond the moor of Burton-Agnes, for their carriages and cattle.

**KILHAM.** Robert Wiles de Lowthorp, chaplain, and other donors, granted 6 oxgangs of land and 1 toft, in the township of Killum.

**KILLERBY.** Aufrid de Flameburgh gave 4 oxgangs of land in Kilverdeby.

**LEBBERSTON.** William de Kaiton gave the homage and service of Thomas, son of Oliver de Crohum, for lands in Ledbreston, which was confirmed by William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle.

Henry, son of Richard de Angoteby, gave an annuity of 6s. 6d. out of 2 oxgangs and 4 acres of land, and 2 tofts, in this place; and also gave the service of Eustace, son of Ivo de Museton, and of Roger, son of Henry, nephew of Ralph, son of Columba.

Ralph, son of Columba de Ledbriston, released to the canons, an annuity of 4s. 6d. which William, the clerk, his brother, and

Roger, son of Henry, his nephew, used to pay for lands held of him.

Sir Robert de Ross gave a carucate of land here to the monks of Rieval, between whom, and the canons of Bridlington, a dispute arose concerning the tithe of the same, when pope Gregory IX. in 1228, ordained that the monks should grant or farm the tithe hay to the canons for the annual rent of 1s. 4d.

One oxgang of land, 2 tofts, and 2 crofts, in this place, were given to the church of St. Oswald de Fivelay.

The canons likewise possessed in this lordship, 1 carucate, 5 oxgangs, 4 selions, and 4 acres of land; 8 tofts, and 4 crofts, with other donations of land of which the quantity was not specified; the prior and convent, in 1308, were acknowledged to possess one moiety of the manor.

LOUND, Linc. Robert Fitz-Hugh bestowed 20 acres of land which had been formerly given for a chapel, in this place: he also gave 6 acres of land on condition that the prior and convent would suffer him to have a chapel in his court at Tost.

Hugh, son of Henry de Peverel of Lund, gave a rood of land in this place.

LOWTHORPE. Walter, son and heir of

**Richard Martyn'de Royston**, for the welfare of the soul of **Maud**, his wife, and for that of **Walter de Louthorp**, gave a toft and croft in this town, with the moiety of a parcel of land extending towards **Royston**.

**Stephen de Killum** gave 2 tofts here, with an acre of moor, and passage to lead the turf given by **Robert de Louthorpe**.

Other donors bestowed a toft and croft, and 4 acres of meadow, with other lands, in this town.

**John**, son of **Thomas de Heslarton**, in 1308, confirmed to the canons all their possessions, in this territory.

**MARTON**. **Agnes**, daughter of **Ernald de Marton**, when a widow, for the good of the souls of **Symon** and **Reginald**, her husbands, with her corpse, gave 4 oxgangs of land and 4 tofts in this place.

**William de Sywardeby**, **Leceline**, his wife, and **Agnes**, daughter of **Ernald de Marton**, confirmed 1 oxgang of land here of the fee of **Gant**, with a toft, given by **Unna**, the mother of **Ernald**. The said **William** also gave the homage and service of **Andrew**, son of **Adelmine**, with all his family and cattle.

**Walter de Marton** gave a culture of land in this place and in **Sywardby**, with pasture

for 100 sheep in the fields hereof: he also gave a culture in Sywardby and Marton, west of the hermitage;\* and likewise gave the hermitage and a selion of land on the east side, with pasture in the territories of the said towns for 100 sheep. The pasture for 200 sheep was confirmed by Sir Thomas de Heslarton, knt. about A. D. 1304.

Julian, daughter of Ralph de Flaynburg gave 2 oxgangs of land in this place, with 2 tofts: Agnes, daughter of Ernard de Marton, for the benefit of the soul of Simon, her husband, gave 2 acres of land and a toft in this place, for the support of a light at the great altar: John, son and heir of Arnald de Marton, quitclaimed the meadow called the meadow of the Sacrist, in the

\* **HERMITAGES** were religious cells erected in solitary situations, for single persons or for communities; they were sometimes endowed, and frequently annexed to large religious houses; the Hermits of the unendowed cells were reputed as common beggars.

**HOSPITALS** were houses appointed for the reception of the poor and impotent, and were generally supplied with two or three religious; one of whom was the master or prior, and the others chaplains or confessors: these foundations observed the rule of St. Augustine.

**CHANCELLES** were little churches, chapels, or particular altars in cathedral or parochial churches, endowed with lands or other revenues, for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass, and perform divine service for the souls of the founders, or of such others as they appointed.

field of Marton and Sywardby, and, in 1277, gave a toft and croft : Gilbert, son of Luca Silver, of Bridlington, for the use of the poor in the hospital at that place, bestowed 2 oxgangs of land in Marton and Sywarby : and Luca Silver, for the good of the souls of Amice and Maud, his wives, gave 2 selions of land here for the use of the hermitage.

**MAREHAM ; MARING ; MALTBY ; Linc.** The grants of the churches of Marrum, Maring, and Moteby, were confirmed to the canons by Eugenius III.

**NAFFERTON.** William Constable of Flaynburgh, with his corpse, bequeathed an oxgang of land and a toft in this place.

Robert de Dictona gave a toft and croft here, with all his land, pasture, and meadow, belonging to 1 oxgang ; he also gave all the turbary belonging to 2 oxgangs, in this town.

In the manor of Nafferton the canons had likewise 5 oxgangs and 7 acres of land, a meadow, 5 tofts, 5 crofts, and an annuity of 3*s.* 3*d.* conferred by Galfrid de Wandesford, chaplain, and other donors.

**NEWBIGGIN.** William Fossard gave 2 oxgangs of land and a toft here.

Robert de Weirne, in 1286, granted to the canons free passage through all this

field to lead their corn and hay when and where they chose.

**NEWSOME.** Nicholas de Meynil confirmed 2 carucates of land in Newsom, given by William de Cantalupe.

**NEWTON.** John, son of Galfrid, de Friboys, quitclaimed 2 oxgangs, and R. Talun gave 4 perches, of land, in the field of Newton, in Holderness.

**OTTRINGHAM.** William de Ottringham, and Richard, his brother, gave the church at this place, with a croft, and the tithe of their mill. The obventions and fruits of this church were appropriated to the canons by pope Clement III. for the support of hospitality.

Agnes de Ottringham, for the good of the soul of William, her brother, gave an oxgang of land to the church of St. Wilfrid at this place.

The canons had likewise conferred on them, in this lordship, the third part of a carucate, 14 oxgangs, 48 acres, and 10 sections, of land; a house and a garden; 3 tofts and 1 croft, with several parcels of land of which the quantity was not specified; and an annuity of 1s. 2d.

In a dispute between the abbot and convent of Meaux and the prior and convent

of Bridlington, A. D. 1294, it was agreed that the former should wave their privilege of being exempt from payment of tithes for their lands in this place, and that the latter should receive the full tithe of corn and hay belonging to the mother-church of Ottringham: the abbot and convent likewise engaged to pay the annual sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* in compensation for the small tithes, and agreed that neither themselves, nor their ministers, should administer nor retain oblations without a licence from the prior and convent, who covenanted not to molest them in what related to their chantry in this village.

**POTTER-BROMPTON.** The canons had confirmed to them, pasture for 800 sheep, with 46 acres of land, and a meadow, in the field of Potter-brumpton. They appear afterwards to have lost part of these possessions, as Mary, relict of Ivo de Willardby, is said to have *restored* pasture for 300 sheep on the wold of Brunton, with 30 acres of land.

Master Henry de Willardby, for the use of the hospital in the priory, bestowed an acre of land and a toft in this place.

Independent of the above possessions, the canons had 4 oxgangs and a culture of land, with 3 tofts, and an annuity of half a mark,

granted by Reginald Britton, and others.

**RIGHTON.** Malger de Erghum, with the consent of Walter de Gant, gave 4 oxgangs of land in Ricton, which were confirmed by pope Eugenius III. and king Henry I.

Malger de Rychton, and others, bestowed 11 oxgangs of land and the third part of another oxgang, with 2 tofts, in this place.

**RISTON.** Ansketil gave lands in Riston, which the canons exchanged with Robert de Scur, for 2 oxgangs of land, in Acklam.

**ROOTH.** Walter de Rutha gave 2 oxgangs of land in this township.

**RUDSTON.** John, son of William de Rudestan, rector of the mediety of South Ferriby, with his corpse bequeathed 6 oxgangs of land and 4 tofts in this place : and Alan, son of Stephen Malger de Rudestan, knt. with his corpse also gave 2 oxgangs of land and a toft here.

The canons, in addition to these donations, had 2 carucates and 9 oxgangs of land, with 8 tofts and 2 crofts, bestowed on them by Sir Malger de Rudestan, knt. and others.

Robert, son of John de Twenge, living in Rudestan, remitted the annuity of 1*l.* paid to him by the canons for 2 tofts in this town.



**SCALBY.** Popes Eugenius III. and Celestine III. confirmed the church of Scalleby, given by Eustace Fitz-John.

A dispute between the canons of Bridlington, and the brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at Stainton, was settled in 1221, by the pope's commissioners, who ordained that the canons should peaceably enjoy their vaccary, or cow-pasture, of Haibrune; and should receive the tithes of the said hospitallers, belonging to the church of Scalleby. Another dispute in which the same parties were engaged in 1225, was decided by the canons' allowing the brethren to enjoy all their enclosed lands in Staynton, but debarring further enclosure without especial licence; and reserving free common for their own cattle, belonging to the church of Scalleby.

After a controversy between Thomas, prior of Bridlington, and Roger, abbot of Whitby, in 1231, it was agreed that the prior should renounce all claim to common right of pasturage in Hakenes, Silfhou, and Suthfeld, belonging to his freehold of Scalleby, Briningeston, and Clocton; the abbot granting that the prior should have right of pasture in Haiburne for 50 cows and their young under 3 years, and liberty to

graze 20 brood mares, with their foals until 3 years old, the prior paying annually, at Wyteby, one pound of wax and one pound of incense. The abbot at the same time reserved the right of enclosing 500 acres of land within the above-named places, but in such manner as to allow free ingress and egress for the prior's cattle to and from the pasture of Haiburne.

A contest between these canons, and the Cistercian monks of Scarborough, was ended in 1281, and determined, that the canons should have half the tithe of such animals belonging to the parish of Scardeberg as were fed in the parish of Scaleby, or in proportion to the time they might be there.

King Henry II. gave free pasture in his forest at this place, for all the swine belonging to the canons, at the time when other hogs fed in the said forest.

**SCARBOROUGH.** To the convent of Cistercians at Scarborough was granted "the church of St. Mary, the jurisdiction of the ancient chapel within the castle, and all other chapels, as well within the walls of the town, as without." This house was seized as an alien priory, by Henry IV. who granted the sum of 110 marks to be paid yearly to the prior and convent of

Bridlington, from the parish church of Scardeburgh so long as it should remain in the hands of the king. This sum of 110 marks was commanded by Henry V. to be paid into his Exchequer, by the prior of Bridlington; Henry VI. released the payment; and Edward IV. in the first year of his reign, from his "great regard for the praise and honour of God, and of the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary of Bridlington, and for the special respect which he had for, and bore towards, the glorious Confessor, the holy John, formerly Prior of the aforesaid place, granted and confirmed to the Canons and Convent of the Monastery of the blessed Mary of Bridlington, and their successors, the said church of Scardeburgh, with all its chapels, rents, courts, suits, services, possessions, liberties, and all other profits and advantages, of whatever kind, respecting or appertaining thereto, and the advowson and patronage of the same church, with every thing appertaining, to have and to hold by the same Canons and Convent, and their successors for a pure and perpetual alms for ever," without any compensation being rendered to him or to his heirs for the same.

**SCOTLETHORPE, Linc.** Maud, relict of

Galfrid le Buttiler, gave 8 selions and 2 acres of arable land, with her meadow, in this territory :—Adam de Amundevil gave 27 acres and a toft.

**SEWERBY.** John del Haye, of Marton, gave a toft, and Elyas Pulayn of Bridlington, gave an annuity of 6*d.* out of a toft and croft, in Siwardeby, to the fabric of the church at Bridlington.

William, son of Malger Rattin, bestowed 2 oxgangs of land, and 2 tofts ; and Ralph, son of William, son of Amfrid de Flainburg, gave a toft in this town, for the use of the poor in the hospital at Bridlington.

Henry Silver, of Bridlington, granted 2 oxgangs of land here, towards buying wine for the use of the church, at mass.

In this manor the canons likewise owned 19 oxgangs of land, independent of 15 oxgangs which were quitclaimed to them, 11 tofts, 1 messuage, and sundry trivial donations of land.

**SHERBURN.** Pope Eugenius III. and king Henry II. confirmed 1 carucate of land in Scireborn, granted by Robert de Wichvil.

**SKIPSEA.** In the lordship of Skipse the convent possessed lands, of which the quantity is not specified, granted by Benedict de Dunsele.

**SKIRLINGTON.** The prior and convent of Newburgh sold to the canons of Bridlington, 2 oxgangs of land and half a toft in this place, for 5 marks.

William le Gross, Ralph de Skirlington, and other donors, bestowed 4 carucates, 18 oxgangs, 8 acres, and 1 selion of land, with a large close, capital messuage, and garden, 4 tofts, and 1 croft, in this manor.

**SOUTHORPE, Linc.** In Suthorp the canons owned 2 places of meadow,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres and 2 selions of land, and an annuity of 4s. 0d.

A contest respecting the tithes of corn and hay, and the small tithes in this place, was, by the pope's commissioners, determined in favour of the prior and convent.

**SPEETON.** Earl Gilbert de Gant gave 3 carucates of land in Speton, which William, the son of Lambert, held of him, with all his meadow in Ravencliff; he also confirmed the land in his demesne of Ravencliff given by Audeonus de Hundemanneby, and Walter, the son of Bertun, his men; and, in bequeathing his corpse for interment in the monastery, likewise confirmed the service of Thécio, for 3 carucates, in this town.

In A. D. 1182, Thomas de Alost exchanged with the canons all his lands in this

field, for 1 carucate in Fraisthorpe, the canons giving him 20 marks.

Gilbert Trels of Speeton, and others, gave 1 oxgang of land, 1 meadow, and 1 toft in this township.

**SPROATLEY.** Walter de Ver, son of Ade of Gousla gave the church of St. Swithin at Sproteley for the support of the hospitality of Brellington, and bound himself by his "bodily oath, never to move any unjust suit against the Prior and Canons concerning the church of Sproatley." This grant was confirmed by Eugenius III.

Ralph, brother of Ernisius de Gousle, gave 2 oxgangs of land here, to buy incense for the great altar in this church.

William le Gross, earl of Albemarle, and other benefactors, also bestowed 5 oxgangs of land and 5 tofts in this place.

**STAXTON.** Richard de Galmeton gave an oxgang of land in this place, to the church of St. Peter, at Willardby; with 2 oxgangs of land for leave to have a chantry in the chapel at Staxton: these donations were confirmed by his son, Henry, who added half a carucate of land and 2 tofts, and confirmed a grant of pasture for 400 sheep in these fields, on condition of having

a chantry in the chapel of St. Giles in this town.

In Stæchestune the convent had likewise 4 oxgangs, 185 acres, and 6 selions of land, granted by William de Bozhale, and others.

**STRETTON, Linc.** Sir Hugh Britton, knt. released to the canons, by papal authority, all his right in 5 acres of land, in this place.

Hugh de Tateshall gave the tithes of his lordship of Stretton, which was confirmed by his son, along with 8 acres of land which had been bestowed on the chapel of Stretton.

A contest respecting the chantry in this chapel, was ended in 1228, when Sir Hugh Britton, knt. was ordained to give  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land in this township to the church of Bamburgh, on condition that he should have divine service in his chapel; he sending, at his own expence, a priest to officiate therein, to be presented by the prior and convent of Bridlington, who were to receive all the oblations of the mother church.

**SUTTON.** Sometime after A. D. 1332, a dispute arose between the canons of Bridlington, and Robert de Stillington, perpetual vicar of the church of Sutton in Galtres, concerning the tithes of Sutton and Hewby, when archbishop Gray ordained that the

canons, should have all the tithe of corn and pulse, of the whole town, and 4 oxgangs of land in the same field. The vicar, who was to be at the presentation of the prior and convent, was to have the capital messuage contiguous to the church, and to be exempted from the payment of tithes: he was also to receive the whole of the altarage of Sutton, and to have 12 acres of land belonging to the chapel of Hoby, with the whole tithes and oblations of Sutton and Hoby. The vicar, for the time being, was ordained, by himself, or a fit clerk, honestly to serve the church and chapel of Hoby; and to provide lights, books, and all other necessary ornaments: and also to answer the archdeacon's procurations, and entirely to bear all due and accustomed burdens; and likewise to repair and rebuild the chancel, at his own charge, as often as occasion required.

**SWALEDALE.** Pope Eugenius III. confirmed the grant of this church. *Vide* Grinton.

Robert, son of Walter de Gant, gave all the herbage in Swaledale, within certain limits, reserving the wild-beasts and trees.

**THORNHOLME.** Alice de Stuteville gave a toft—and Agnes de Stuteville, for the good of the soul of Isabel, her sister, also gave a toft, in Thirnom.



**TIAMTON**, probably Frampton, Linc. The church of this place was confirmed to the convent by Eugenius III.

**THWING**. John, son of John de Harpham, gave the mediety of the church of Twenge,\* which was confirmed by Ance-line, his son.

John, son of Robert de Thweng, in A. D. 1448, gave an annuity of 8s. 0d. out of lands and tenements, in this place, and in BUTTERWYK, LANGTOFT, NEWTON, FOXHOLES, and other places, in Yorkshire.

**ULRAM**. William, earl of Albemarle, gave an annual rent of 1l. 10s. 0d. which Robert de Ulram used to pay to him for lands held in this town.

---

\* As some of the readers of this work may wish to know the form in which donations were usually conferred, the grant of this mediety, which will convey a sufficiently correct idea of grants in general, shall form the substance of the present note.—“To all those who shall see or hear these presents, John the son of John de Harpham wisheth everlasting salvation in the Lord. Know all men that I have granted and given, and by this my present deed do confirm to God and the Church of Saint Mary of Bridlington and the Canons there serving God for a pure free and perpetual alms the Mediety of the Church of All Saints of Thweng, with all appertaining to the said Mediety within the town and without the town without any retaining so freely and wholly as any Knight can give or grant a church more freely or wholly to religious men, retaining nothing of the Mediety of the said Church to myself or my heirs excepting only the suffrage of their prayers and that this my gift may be firm and stablished I strengthen it by the muniment of my Seal in the presence of these witnesses, Marmaduke de Thweng, Gilbert de Aton, &c. &c. &c.”

**WICHEFORD?** William de Morton, and Agnes, his wife, gave this church, which was confirmed by Eugenius III.

William de Widbred, in 1276, gave 2 acres of land in this place.

**WILLERBY.** Walter de Gant, the founder, confirmed the grant of this church by Adelard, the hunter, his man, which was also confirmed by Henry de Willardeby, son of Adelard, who gave half a carucate, and 7 oxgangs of land, 1 toft, and pasture for 500 sheep: he also gave the service of Theobald, son of Lycolf, with his sons and daughters.

Walter de Bovington, and William, his brother, exchanged 7 oxgangs of land and 2 tofts in this place, for 6 oxgangs of land in Bovington.

Eustace, son of William Neville gave an annuity of 8*d.* out of lands here—confirmed the gifts of his father—and remitted 1 mark for 3 oxgangs of land and a toft, which his father had bestowed.

Adelard de Willardby gave 20½ acres of land here, to maintain a light at the great altar in the priory; he also gave 1 acre of meadow, several acres of land, a toft, and a dwelling, in this township, which received the confirmation of Walter de Gant.

Phillip, the chaplain of Willardeby, with his corpse gave 3 acres, and some smaller donations, of land.

William, son of Master Henry de Willardeby, gave 1 oxgang of land, with a toft and croft, and a meadow, in this place, for which the canons were to pay 4d. annually to the hospital at Beverley.

In this lordship the canons likewise possessed half a carucate, 13 oxgangs, 46 acres, 3 selions, and sundry parcels, of land; 8 tofts and 4 crofts; several parcels of meadow, pasture, and turbary; pasture for 160 sheep; 1 capital messuage, and an annuity of 4d.

**WILSTHORPE.** Sir Gilbert de Gant, gave 2 carucates of land in Wyvelsthorp.

Henry, surnamed Black, de Willsthorp, quitclaimed all his right in lands in this place, and in Ergom, in Holderness, with all homages, wards, escheats, and suits of court.

**WINKTON.** Alan de Muncels, with the consent of Maud, his wife, and Robert, his son and heir, gave to the poor of the hospital at Bridlington, 2 oxgangs and 2 acres of land, with a toft, in this place:—Walter Burdoun, in Winton, gave 4 acres of land, and a turbary, to the same hospital.

Thomas de Muncels, lord of Bermston, in 1299, gave free road to the canons, their servants, cattle, and carriages, from Herteburn to Winton, and from Winton to Lesset : he also gave a foot and horse-road from Fraisthorpe, beyond the moor, to Winkton, and through the middle of Winkton to the angle of his manor of Bermston, and thence to Lesset.

WITHAM, Linc. Robert, son of Walter Torpel, of Witham, for the soul of Mariot, his late wife, gave 3 acres of land with a toft and croft :—and Alice, relict of Walter Torpel, gave, for the souls of Robert and Mariot, abovementioned,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, in this place.

Avice, daughter of Henry de Manthorp, gave 4 selions of land to the altar of St. Andrew, at Witham.

In addition to these benefactions the canons had  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oxgangs,  $71\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and 4 selions of land, a wood, a toft and croft, and the service of 1*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* *per annum*, out of lands in this place ; bestowed by Sir John de Witham, and other donors.

Walter de Gant gave this church, which was confirmed by Eugenius III. and by Innocent IV. and being afterwards appropriated to the priory, a vicarage was there-

in ordained, and, in 1334, the vicar's portion determined as follows; viz. That the vicarage should consist in all oblations, except fish, spousals, annuals, and triennials, of which the vicar should have only a third part; also in all the altarage, and the third part of all the tithes, except of the demesne lands belonging to the canons, in this parish, of which he should receive no tithe: the vicar was to have a suitable mansion built for his residence, a toft adjoining thereunto, and common pasture in the field of Witham; all ordinary burdens, episcopals, and archidiaconals were to be borne by the said vicar, who was to perform divine service in the chapel of Lund, on dominical days, throughout the year. The whole of the church was valued at 24 marks, and the vicarage at 8 marks.

WOLD-NEWTON, formerly Newton-Rochford. Emma de Gant gave 1 carucate of land in this lordship, which was confirmed by William de Percy, her son, and by pope Eugenius III.

Sir Walran de Rochford bestowed a toft, and confirmed 2 tofts and crofts, in this town.

---

The reader will perceive from the foregoing pages that many of the donations

were conferred for the welfare of the souls of the donors, and others ; and that several were bequeathed with the corpses of the testators, the people, in the catholic period, being anxious to secure their interment in religious houses, under the idea of participating in the benefit of the prayers and masses daily offered therein. In addition to those who with their corpses bequeathed possessions to this house—and some there were who

“Loved the church so well, and gave so largely to’t,  
They thought it should have canopied their bones  
Till Dooms-day,”—

Burton mentions nineteen others, who by their wills directed that their bodies should be here interred, among whom was Peter de Mauley, the eighth lord of Mulgrave, in A. D. 1415.

The annual revenue of this priory was 682*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* according to Speed ; but, according to Dugdale, only 547*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The difference which invariably exists in the statements of these authors is usually accounted for by supposing that the former gives the gross and the latter the net amount of the rental ; but there exists, in this instance, a difference far too great to have been expended in pensions and other outpayments, and almost induces a belief that some item has escaped Dugdale’s observation.

Only a very inadequate idea can be formed of the real value of the monastic revenues. The abbots and priors, in order to conceal the extent of their riches, seldom or never raised their ancient rents, but chose rather to oblige their tenants to pay a considerable fine on the renewal of their leases ; and according to these ancient rentals, were estimated the annual incomes of the religious houses at their suppression :—bishop Burnet affirms that they were at least ten times the acknowledged amount.

The following enumeration of the priors of Bridlington, independent of some part of the historical notices, is likewise taken from the *Monasticon* of Burton.

WICHEMAN, or WIKEMAN, occurs in a dispute respecting the tithe of fish at Filey, which dispute was settled in 1122.

Henry I. granted that the canons should have *thol*, *theam*, *soc*, *sac*, and *infangentheof* ;\*

---

\* *THOL*, signifies a right granted to the lords of certain manors, of taking custom or toll, of such persons as should buy or sell within their territories :—*THEAM*, the prerogative of restraining and judging bondmen and villeins, and of disposing of them at pleasure :—*SOC*, the power of holding courts, settling disputes, and summoning offenders within their jurisdiction—*Soc* also implies the circuit in which this power is exercised :—*SAC*, the liberty of imposing fines, and imprisoning offenders, by the said court : and *INFANGENTHEOF*, the privilege of judging thieves and robbers for offences committed within their boundaries.

with all liberties and customs enjoyed by other religious houses in Yorkshire. The privileges, immunities, and possessions of this house were subsequently confirmed by several of the English sovereigns and of the Roman pontiffs.

**ADEBOLD**, contemporary with Thurstain, archbishop of York, who died in 1139.

**BERNARD**, occurs as witness to a charter granted by Henry, archbishop of York, to the monastery of Whitby, in 1152. He was succeeded by

**ROBERT**, surnamed the *Scribe*, from his having written and compiled many great works. Leland, who visited the monasteries in 1534, looked over his writings, then preserved in the library of the priory, and informs us that he was interred in the Cloister, near the door of the chapter-house, with this inscription, **ROBERTUS COGNOMENTO SCRIBA, QUARTUS PRIOR.** He occurs about A. D. 1160.

The pirates of Norway having made a descent on the northern coast, and plundered the abbey and vicinity of Whitby, in 1164, the priories of Bridlington and Guisborough were fortified with walls and ditches, so that they were enabled to resist an enemy and to stand a few days' siege.



**GREGORY**, witnessed a charter granted by Roger, archbishop of York, to the abbey of Whitby, in 1170, and again in 1173. His successor,

**HUGH**, was engaged in a controversy with Peter, abbot of Whitby, concerning the tithe of fish at Filey, in 1190. To Hugh succeeded

**HELYAS**, who occurs about A. D. 1200.

William of Newburgh, a celebrated monkish historian who flourished in the reign of king John, was a native of Bridlington, but, having become a canon of Newburgh, took his surname from thence. His principal historical work commences with the Norman Conquest and ends with the year 1197. In purity of style he is, by Dr. Watts, preferred to Matthew Paris, and equalled with Eadmer and Malmesbury. His works have been published by Hearne.

Pope Innocent III. who filled the papal chair from 1198 to 1216, granted to these canons several important privileges, one of which was the power of excommunicating all such as should unjustly deprive them of their property.

The canons having complained that the archdeacon of Richmond, in visiting one

of their churches, had travelled with 97 horses, 21 dogs, and 3 hawks, by which he consumed more of their provisions in one hour than would have maintained that church for a long time, Innocent forbade that he should, in future, travel with more attendance than was allowed by the statutes of the council of Lateran, which limited the retinue of an archbishop to 50 horses, a bishop to 30, a legate to 25, and an arch-deacon to 7.

**HUBERT**, occurs in 1218, and was engaged in a dispute respecting common-pasture at Blubber-houses, in 1227. He was followed by

**THOMAS**, who had a dispute with the abbot of Whitby respecting the pasturage at Scalby, in 1231. This prior again occurs in 1249.

**JOHN**, who was elected his successor, occurs in 37 Henry III. A. D. 1252 ; and was succeeded by

**GALFRID de NAFFERTON**, who first occurs in 1262 : to this prior all his manor of Fraistingthorp was confirmed, in 1278, by John de Drengheu ; Galfrid again occurs in 1291.

King Edward I. on the 18th. June A. D. 1290, granted to the canons free

warren\* in their manors of Acklam, Askam-Richard, Bessingby, Bridlington, Burton-Fleming, Croome, Flotmanby, Fraisthorpe, Halitreholme, Kelk-Parva. Skirlington, Speeton, and Witham.

GERARD de BURTON, occurs in 1297. This prior was summoned by a mandate, dated at Dover, 10 Jan. 1 Edward II. to attend the king's coronation. Burton says that he *resigned*, and Willis, that he *died*, in 1315: he was succeeded by

PETER de WYRETHORPE, who had been a canon in this house; he was confirmed prior, April 11. 1315, and resigned in 1321.

Peter of Langtoft, a poet and historian of the fourteenth century, was a canon of this monastery, and received his surname from the place of his birth, a village about 12 miles from Bridlington. He was the author of several works, the principal of which was a *Chronicle of England*, in verse,

---

\* WARREN is a place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for the keeping of beasts and fowls of the warren, now denominated game. Naturally, the right of killing these animals belonged to every man, but upon the introduction of the forest-laws at the Norman conquest, they were regarded as royal game, and the sole property of the monarch, who, in order to preserve them, invented the franchise of FREE-WARREN, which gave the grantee a sole and exclusive power of killing such game, so far as his warren extended, on condition of his preventing other persons.

and in the French tongue ; and such was the extraordinary proficiency which he had attained in that language, that some have supposed him a Frenchman by birth. This chronicle was translated into English metre by Robert Brunne, in the time of Edward III. which translation was published at Oxford, in 1725, by Hearne, the antiquary, who regarded Peter as fully equal to any historian whom the darker ages could produce. The history, which is copious and circumstantial, begins with the Trojan origin of the Britons, and is continued to the end of the reign of Edward I. soon after whose time the author is believed to have died, and to have been buried in the priory.

**ROBERT de SCARDEBURGH**, elected in A.D. 1321, but according to Willis, in 1331,\*

---

\*King Edward II. having invaded Scotland, in 1322, and advanced as far as Edinburgh, was obliged, by famine, to return into England, the Scots having purposely destroyed all the forage. Robert, the Scottish king, narrowly watching his motions, surprised him at dinner, at the abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire, and attacking his forces unawares, put them entirely to the rout, Edward himself escaping, by the fleetness of his horse, to the monastery at BRIDLINGTON, leaving his plate, equipage, money, privy seal, and other regalia, a prey to the enemy. From this place the king issued his mandate, dated the 15 October, to the constables of Dunstanborough, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Alnwick, Norham, and Berne castles, forbidding them to give faith to any letter sealed with the privy seal: this seal being, however, afterward recovered, notice to that effect was given on the 27th. of the same month.

was assessed at ten marks towards an aid raised by Edward III. at the marriage of Alianora, his sister, in 1338; the religious houses, notwithstanding their numerous privileges, being often called upon to bear, by contributions under the name of *aids* or *subsidies*, a share in the national burdens.

PETER de APPLEBY, who had been a canon in this house, was confirmed prior, February 15, 1342. He retired from office, and was succeeded by another canon of this place,

PETER de COTES, installed January 29, 1356; who, dying in 1360, was followed by

JOHN de TWENGE, likewise a canon here; he was confirmed superior, January 3, 1361, and at his death was succeeded by

WILLIAM de DRIFFIELD, whose rule, like that of his predecessor, was only of short duration, as

JOHN de BRIDLINGTON was confirmed on the 13 July, 1366. He was born at this place about the year 1319, and received his education at Oxford, where he became honourably distinguished for his talents and acquirements, but the bent of his mind was chiefly towards divination; on his return he entered himself a canon in the convent of his native town, of which he be-

came sub-prior, and afterward attained the highest dignity it had to bestow. He led a life of the strictest piety and integrity, insomuch that after his death, which happened in 1379, he was accounted a saint, and great miracles were said to be performed at his tomb ; upon which Alexander de Neville, archbishop of York, issued a commission to enquire into the truth of the report.

**WILLIAM de NEWBOLD** was installed on the 20 November 1379, in whose time the convent suffered severely from maritime depredations, the ships of the enemy frequently entering the harbour, and their forces ravaging the country ; a memorial was presented to the king, Richard II. who granted to the canons his licence to enclose the priory with walls of stone, and to erect such fortifications as should protect them from future insult. William was followed in office by

**JOHN de GUISBURNE**, who occurs in 1420. At his death, he was succeeded by

**ROBERT WARD**, a canon of this house, whose election was confirmed April 22, 1429 : he resigned, and was followed by

**ROBERT WILLY**, likewise a canon here, who was elected prior in 1444 : he was de-

prived of his honours, and received for his superior,

**PETER ELLERDE**, another canon of this place, who was invested with the chief authority, March 2, 1462 : he retired, and had for his successor,

**ROBERT BRISTWYK**, who was installed September 1, 1472 : he resigned, and was followed by

**JOHN CURSON**, whose election was confirmed November 13, 1488. About two years after Curson's investiture died the celebrated alchemist, Sir George Ripley, who had been a canon of this monastery. For some time after entering into orders he devoted himself to the study of alchemy, and afterwards travelled nearly twenty years in Italy and other parts of the continent. The year 1470 formed a memorable epoch in his life, as he was thought to have then discovered the philosopher's stone, the *desideratum* of a benighted and credulous age. On revisting his native shore, he obtained a dispensation from the pope to resign his canonry, and become a Carmelite anachoret at Boston. His writings were voluminous, consisting of not fewer than twenty-five books, the principal of which were, *A Compound of Archymie in Twelve Gates*,

inscribed to Edward IV., and *Aurum Potabile*, or the Universal medicine. His works were printed together in 12mo. at Cassel, in 1549.

On the resignation of John Curson the chief authority was vested in

**ROBERT DANBY**, who was confirmed April 4, 1498; and who, at his death, was succeeded by

**JOHN ENGLISH**, a canon here, whose exaltation was confirmed November 19, 1506: he lived not long to enjoy his honours, and was succeeded by another canon of this house,

**JOHN HOLMPTON**, confirmed prior July 5, 1510: he died, and was succeeded by

**WILLIAM BROWNESEFETE**, who was confirmed in office, June 15, 1521: after a rule of ten years he resigned, and his successor

**WILLIAM WODE** or **WOLD**, was installed June 17, 1531. Having engaged in rebellion, he was attainted of high treason, and executed at Tyburn, in A. D. 1537.

In order to account for the violent death of the last prior, it may be necessary briefly to revert to the history of the two preceding years. Henry VIII. having, by his tyranny and uncontrollable violence, given



umbrage to the court of Rome, the differences which arose thereon were carried to such a height, that his holiness, in 1535, cited Henry to appear at Rome within ninety days, and in case of refusal excommunicated him and all his adherents. This measure, however, failed in the intended object, and, so far from inducing Henry to return to his obedience, had the contrary effect, by separating, for ever, the kingdom of England from the papal authority. Bidding defiance to the thunders of the vatican, Henry determined on suppressing the religious houses, the inhabitants of which, he was conscious, would henceforward become his most implacable enemies. The king, as supreme head of the church, delegated his authority to Cromwell, the secretary of state, constituting him vicar-general : and Cromwell appointed Layton, Bellasis, and others of his creatures, commissioners, requiring them to visit all the monasteries in the kingdom, and to report whatever they might observe amiss in the conduct of their inmates. These reports contained such appalling accounts of the glaring enormities, abominable practices, and diabolical impositions every where presented, that the parliament consented to the dissolution of the smaller houses, which were

said to be more licentious than the larger, as being less liable to observation ; and accordingly all those of which the revenues were less than 200*l. per annum*, were suppressed in the year 1536.

These proceedings, as might naturally be expected, produced violent discontent throughout the kingdom ; the nobility became jealous of the arbitrary power assumed by the king ; the secular favoured the cause of the regular clergy, from an impression that they, in turn, should be deprived of their possessions ; the people were interested for the souls of their forefathers, which, they believed, must, by the abolition of masses, remain in purgatory for ages ; and the poor became clamorous on being deprived of the alms which were daily distributed in the monasteries, to which thousands owed their sole existence. These discontents were sedulously fomented by the monks who had been expelled from their houses, and soon ripened into rebellion, which first broke out in Lincolnshire, where the prior of Barlings headed a body of 20,000 men, but these were soon dispersed without much bloodshed. This was followed by a much more formidable insurrection in Yorkshire ; the insurgents, amounting to 40,000 men, were

commanded by Sir Robert Aske, and stiled their enterprise the *Pilgrimage of Grace*. They succeeded in taking possession of York and Hull, and the castle of Pontefract, but were repulsed in their attempts on the castles of Skipton and Scarborough. Alarming as was the progress of this fanatical army, it was effectually stopped by the prudence of the duke of Norfolk, who had been despatched into the north with a small detachment for that purpose: without coming to an engagement with the rebels, he entered into negotiations with their leaders, until the populace, from the want of provisions, and other causes, dispersed themselves: Aske was soon afterward brought to the scaffold.

Though tranquillity appeared to be again restored, yet, as the grievances remained unredressed, but little exertion was required to fan the half-smothered embers of insurrection into flame; and early in 1537, the sword of rebellion was again unsheathed in the north and east parts of Yorkshire. Many of the leaders in this undertaking had been engaged in the former commotion; amongst these were many abbots and priors:—and where is the wonder that enterprising churchmen should engage in a

cause which to them had every appearance of justice on its side—who considered themselves as stewards for the possessions then under their care—and who might think the greatest service they could render to Heaven, was, to defend against usurpation, all that their education and their creed had taught them to regard as sacred?

This insurrection, like the former ones, was very soon quelled; and such was the unsparing severity exercised by the crown in this instance, that the cry of rebellion was no more heard. Most of the leaders were apprehended, and paid with their lives the forfeit of their temerity; among the number were Lord D'Arcy; Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough; Sir Thomas Percy; Sir John Bulmer; Sir Stephen Hamilton; the abbots of Fountain, Jerveaux, and Rieveaux; and the prior of Bridlington. The king now determined on the suppression of the larger monasteries, and for that purpose caused a second visitation to be made throughout the kingdom; when the visitors, as before, found, or pretended to find, enormities sufficient to warrant a total suppression, though it might have been reasonably supposed that the monks would have profited by experience, and

have preserved, at least for a season, their profanations from the lynx-like gaze of the visitors. The disguise is too thin to conceal the motives of the king; he had determined on the extirpation of monachism, and his determinations were never suffered to pass unaccomplished. The total number of the suppressed houses amounted to 645 monasteries, 2374 chantries and free chapels, 110 hospitals, and 90 colleges.

On the defection of the prior, the possessions of the monastery of Bridlington were declared to be forfeited to the king, yet the dissolution of the convent did not take place until the following year. An inquisition was held at the castle of York, on the 18th. of December, 1538, before James Fox Esq. the king's Escheator, when Sir William Fairfax and others, inquisitors, were examined on oath respecting the value of the manors, &c. in the seizin of William Wode, the late prior, on the 17 January, A. D. 1537; at which time the clear annual value of the manor of Bridlington was declared to be 196*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* and that of the rectory 36*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The monastery, with its contiguous offices, was demolished in the spring of 1539.

For a century after this no event occurred at Bridlington sufficiently important to place its name on the page of general history. During that unhappy period in which the misguided and unfortunate Charles became embroiled with the Parliament, a period which admitted of no neutrality, this town became of casual and temporary importance. Charles's first step, on proceeding to extremities, was to write individually to each captain in the fleet, commanding him without delay and without regarding the orders of his superiors, to bring his vessel into the bay of Bridlington. This was about the month of June, 1641. Unfortunately for the king, some misunderstanding arose respecting these despatches, and on the captains' being summoned by the earl of Warwick, the admiral, to attend him in a council of war, the project was entirely frustrated. From this time all hopes of accommodation were at an end, and that most terrible calamity, a civil war, with all its attendant horrors, became general throughout the realm. Charles's Queen, Henrietta Maria, daughter to the great Henry IV. of France, in the spring of 1642 departed for Holland, where she used her utmost exertions in procuring arms and ammunition, and for that

purpose pledged the crown jewels, which Charles had entrusted to her care.

The Queen having embarked at Schiuling, near the Hague, under convoy of seven Dutch men of war, commanded by Van Tromp, arrived in Bridlington-bay on the 20th. February, 1643 ; after remaining at anchor three days, the squadron entered the harbour. Admiral Batten, who, with a view to intercept her Majesty, had been for some time cruising in the north with four of the parliament's ships, and was then at anchor off Newcastle, immediately weighed on receiving intelligence of her arrival, but did not gain the bay until the night after the Dutch vessels had entered the port. Batten, chagrined at his disappointment, determined on harassing the royalists to the utmost in his power, and accordingly drew his vessels directly opposite to the Quay, on which he commenced a heavy cannonade on the morning of the 24th. in hope of firing the ammunition-vessels. Some of the shots penetrated the house in which the Queen reposed, and compelled her, with the duchess of Richmond and the other ladies in her retinue, at a very unseasonable hour, to seek for safety beneath the precipitous banks of the stream which empties itself into the harbour.

An interesting detail of the whole event has been transmitted to posterity by her majesty, in the following letter to the king:—\*

Burlington, 25th. Feb. 1643.

"My dear heart,

"As soon as I landed, I dispatched Progers to you ; but having learnt to day that he was taken by the enemy, I send this bearer to give you an account of my arrival, which has been very successful, thank God ; for as rough as the sea was when I first crossed it, it was now as calm, till I came within a few leagues of Newcastle ; and on the coast the wind changed to N. W. and obliged us to make for Burlington-bay, where, after two days lying in the road, our cavalry arrived. I immediately landed, and the next morning the rest of the troops came in. God who protected me at sea ; has also done it at land ; for this night four of the parliament ships came in without our knowledge, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, we had the alarm, and sent to the harbour to secure our boats of ammunition ; but about an hour after, these four ships began so furious a cannonading, that they made us get out of our beds, and quit the village to them ; at least us women, for the soldiers behaved very resolutely in protecting the ammunition. I must now play the Captain Bessus, and speak a little of myself. One of these ships did me the favour to flank my house, which fronted the Pier, and before I was out of bed the balls whistled over me and you may imagine I did not like the music. Every body forced me out, the balls beating down our houses ; so, dressed as I could, I went on foot some distance from the village, and got shelter in a ditch, like those we have seen about Newmarket ; but before I could reach it, the balls sung merrily over our heads, and a serjeant was killed 20 paces from me. Under this shelter we remained two hours, the bullets flying over us, and sometimes covering us with earth. At last the Dutch Admiral sent to tell them, that, if they did not give over, he would treat them as enemies. This was rather of the

---

\* Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1774, p. 363:—from a volume in the British Museum, marked 7379, in the Harleian catalogue.



latest, but he excused himself on account of a fog. Upon this the parliament ships went off; and besides, the tide ebbed, and they would have been in shoal water. As soon as they were withdrawn, I returned to my house, not being willing that they should boast of having driven me away. About noon I set out for the town of Burlington, and all this day we have been landing our ammunition. It is said, one of the parliament Captains went before, to reconnoitre my lodging; and I assure you he had marked it exactly, for he always fired at it. I can say, with truth, that by land and sea, I have been in some danger, but God has preserved me: and I confide in his goodness, that he will not desert me in other things. I protest to you, in this confidence I would face cannon, but I know we must not tempt God. I must now go and eat a morsel; for I have taken nothing to day but 3 eggs, and slept very little."

To prevent a repetition of danger and of insult, lieutenant-general King raised a battery on each side of the port; happily, however, there occurred no opportunity of proving the utility of the works. The queen, immediately on her arrival, was waited on by the marquis of Montrose and lord Ogilby with two troops of horse, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Sir John Ramsden, and others of the king's friends. After remaining at Bridlington nearly a fortnight, her majesty departed for York, reposing at North Burton and at Malton on her way to that city, which she entered on the 8th. of March, with three coaches, and an escort of eight troops of horse and fifteen companies of foot: the ammunition, which consisted of thirty pieces of brass and two pieces of iron

### III

ordnance, with small arms for 10,000 men, was conveyed in a train of 500 carts.

The district around Bridlington became less the theatre of war than those containing fortified castles, which, being occupied by one or other of the contending parties, necessarily proved points of attraction to the opposite forces. Sir Thomas Fairfax, on withdrawing his army from Lincolnshire in the spring of 1644, is recorded to have beat up the quarters of the royalists at Bridlington, Scarborough, and Malton.

Among the most energetic of Charles's adherents was **RICHARD BOYLE**, earl of Cork, who followed the fortunes of his royal master so long as any place in the kingdom maintained its allegiance. On the usurpation of Cromwell, the earl compounded for his estates and retired to Ireland, to enjoy that privacy and repose which were denied to him in England. He contributed all in his power, both by interest and fortune, to the restoration of Charles II., who, in gratitude for his services, advanced him by letters patent on the 20th. of March 1661, to the dignity of **EARL OF BURLINGTON**. In 1666 he was constituted lord-lieutenant of the west-riding of Yorkshire, and of the city

and ainsty of York. These offices he held under James II., until he found that monarch expected such uses of them as evidently tended to overthrow the constitution, on which he tendered his resignation. On the landing of the prince of Orange, his lordship entered with patriotic ardour into such measures as he thought most conducive to the stability of the government and the welfare of the people. He died January the 15th. 1698, in the 86th. year of his age, and was succeeded in his honours by his grandson,

CHARLES, lord Clifford, said to have been one of the most accomplished noblemen in the British dominions. He stood high in favour with King William, and was sworn of his Privy-council. Queen Anne, in the first year of her reign, constituted him lord-lieutenant of the west riding of Yorkshire, and appointed him one of the commissioners to treat of a union with Scotland. His lordship died universally esteemed, February 9, 1704. His only son, and illustrious successor,

RICHARD, was one of those noblemen who render rank truly respectable—one who rather conferred than received the dignity of elevation. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, stiles him the Apollo

of the arts, and observes that "never was protection and great wealth more generally and more judiciously diffused than by this great person, who had every quality of a genius and artist except envy." With a taste and discrimination most exquisite, in every branch of the fine arts, he devoted his time and talents principally to the study of architecture ; and to the purity and chastity of his designs, his country became indebted for many of its most beautiful edifices. Of these it will be sufficient to mention the Assembly-rooms at York, for which he was presented with the freedom of the city, in a gold box, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation, in 1732.

His lordship was born in April 1695, and dying without male issue, in December 1753, the title became extinct. The estates passed, by the marriage of his only surviving daughter, into the Devonshire family.

Cotemporary with the last earl, was **WILLIAM KENT**, one of the most distinguished characters of his time. He was born at Bridlington in 1685,\* and was afterward placed an apprentice to a coach paint-

---

\* The family name, which he modernised to **KENT**, was originally **CANT**.

er at Hull ; he soon found his genius superior to his profession, the consequence of which was, that he left his master without leave, and bent his steps to London, the focus of talent and enterprise. After some time spent in studying the higher branches of the art, he gave sufficient indications of ability to induce some of the gentlemen of his native county to raise a fund to enable him to prosecute his studies at Rome, to which place he went in 1710. In 1712 he obtained a prize for drawing, in the academy of St. Luke, on which his Holiness presented him with two silver medals : Kent was also the first Englishman who was admitted into the Grand Duke of Tuscany's academy of artists. On the exhaustion of his funds, Sir William Wentworth gave him an annual allowance of 40*l.*, for seven years, to continue at Rome. Fortunate as he was in having such friends, he was still more fortunate, in becoming acquainted, in that city, with the Mecænas of the age, Richard, earl of Burlington ; on their return to England, his lordship gave him an apartment in his own house, employed and recommended him, and proved his undeviating friend through life. Kent now directed part of his attention to the sister art of architecture, wherein he was more success-

ful than in painting, and in which his taste was universally and deservedly admired. His stile predominated authoritatively during his life, and so excellent was his taste in ornaments, that nothing was thought complete without having had his assistance. With all these claims to attention, there was yet another path in which Kent could attain celebrity, and in which he will descend to posterity with the greatest lustre—as the inventor of landscape gardening: “Painter enough to taste the charms of landscape; bold and opinionative enough to dare and to dictate; and born with a genius to strike out a system from the twilight of imperfect essays;”

“ He felt

The pencil's power: but, fir'd by higher forms  
Of beauty, than that pencil knew to paint,  
Work'd with the living hues that nature lent,  
And realiz'd his landscapes.”

Patronised by the queen, the duke of Grafton, the duke of Newcastle, and others, he was appointed master carpenter, architect, keeper of the pictures, and principal painter to the crown, producing, together, about 600*l.* a year. In March 1748, he had an inflammation in his bowels, which turned to a general mortification, and ended his life at Burlington-house, on the 12th.

of April following. He was interred in lord Burlington's vault at Chiswick.

His character has been thus emphatically summed by Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, from which work the greater part of this notice has been taken :—"He was a painter, an architect, and the father of modern gardening.—In the first character he was below mediocrity ; in the second, he was a restorer of the science ; in the last, an original, and the inventor of an art that realizes painting and improves nature. Mahomet imagined an Elysium, but Kent created many."

The reader must now turn from the gratifying prospect of successful genius to the gloomy contemplation of folly and of crime. Considerable commotion being excited in various parts of the north and east ridings by the introduction of several new regulations for levying the militia, in 1757 ; a tumult of a very serious nature arose at Bridlington, in which the rioters, many of whom were from the neighbourhood, proceeded to the breaking open of granaries, and to other excesses. Several of the ring-leaders, having been apprehended, were brought to trial at the ensuing Yorkshire Assizes, when Robert Coal, an inhabitant

of Bridlington, was convicted of the offence, and afterward executed at York. Coal was a person of inoffensive habits, and died, much pitied, with slight presumption of guilt.

On Monday, the 20th. of September, 1779, an express arrived at Bridlington from the Bailiffs of Scarborough, with intelligence that a hostile squadron was cruising off the coast. This squadron was descried, the same night, at a short distance from Flamborough-head, and more distinctly seen on the following morning; when not a doubt was entertained of its being under command of that daring individual, Paul Jones, who, with a similar force, had recently committed various excesses on the western coast. On the night of Tuesday, when an extensive fleet of coasters was crossing the bay, a small armed vessel, supposed to have been the *Vengeance*, was despatched from the squadron, and lay to, within hail, directly off the mouth of the harbour. A large bark, belonging to Shields, crowded her canvas with the intention of running down this vessel, which by a skilful manœuvre, shifted her station at the moment of the expected shock; the bark, in consequence, unable to check her progress, struck



the pier with such force as to break one of the piles, and stave her bows. Soon after this, a letter-of-marque privateer, carrying 18 guns, fitted out from Newcastle, steering for the harbour, poured a broadside into the cruiser whilst passing. These guns, for the better defence of the shipping, were speedily mounted on the pier. A cry of distress was the only answer returned from the enemy's vessel, which almost immediately sheered off without firing a gun, though a single discharge of grape shot might have swept from the platform hundreds of people who had incautiously collected, totally destitute of any shelter whatever. The flashes of powder fired as signals by the coasting vessels, which were now precipitately making for the port, in a measure gave the bay an appearance of being in flames; the harbour soon became so completely crowded that a great number could only find security in being chained to each other on the outside of the piers, creating, by the crashing of timbers and the bawling of seamen, a scene of confusion far above description. Two companies of the Northumberland militia, then quartered in the town, were called to arms by beat of drum, after midnight; the inhabitants, armed with such weapons as could be most

readily procured, proceeded to muster at the Quay; several of the more opulent made preparation for sending away their families; and never, at any period, has Bridlington witnessed such an uproar as that evening presented. Business was completely suspended, and the attention of all directed to the expected invasion. On Wednesday, three of Paul's men leaped overboard, and, although several shots were fired after them from the vessel, succeeded in gaining the shore; of these two were Irish and the third an African. They were taken into custody immediately on landing, and placed in confinement, on suspicion of being spies. An express had been despatched to Beverley, which was at that time the head-quarters of the Northumberland regiment, and, in consequence, Col. Bell, with two additional companies, arrived late on Wednesday night. On the following evening the squadron was observed to steer into the bay as closely as possible to the shore, off Sewerby, when the vessels tacked, and afterward proceeded in the same track round the Head. About half past seven o'clock, the thundering of cannon conveyed the assurance of an engagement having commenced in that quarter. The inhabitants of the villages on that part of the coast, on hastening

to the cliffs, were presented with a most sublime and imposing spectacle. Though the moon, which had risen about the commencement of the action, then shone with brilliancy, the situation of the ships could only be distinguished by the flashes that burst through the smoke, most awfully intermixed with the roarings of the great guns. The action continued upwards of three hours, and so near were the vessels to the shore, that some of the balls grazed the cliffs of Flamborough, where several spectators were assembled. The cruisers proved to be the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Alliance*, each of 40 guns, the *Pallas*, of 32 guns, and the *Vengeance*, of 12 guns, all in the Congress service and under command of the desperate and celebrated free-booter Paul Jones, as commodore. The conflict was with the *Serapis*, Capt. Pearson, of 44 guns, and the *Countess of Scarborough*, Capt. Piercy, of 22 guns, the convoy of the Baltic fleet, which had taken refuge under the batteries of Scarborough castle. The *Countess of Scarborough* struck to the *Pallas* after an engagement of two hours; the *Serapis* and the *Richard* were grappled stem and stern from half past eight until nearly eleven o'clock, at which time the mainmast of the *Serapis* went by the board,

and Capt. Pearson called for quarter. The Alliance had shifted about and repeatedly raked the deck of the Serapis during the action. The commodore erected jury-masts on the Serapis, to which vessel he removed his flag, the Richard being so much shattered as to sink on the succeeding day, with a great number of wounded people on board. After driving about for nearly a fortnight, he reached the Texel with his prizes, on the 6th. of October.

---

**BRIDLINGTON**, more frequently called **BURLINGTON**, is situated in  $54^{\circ} 13'$  north latitude and  $0^{\circ} 16'$  west longitude, about a mile from the shore, in the recess of the commodious and beautiful bay to which it gives name; in the diocese of York, and archdeaconry of the east-riding; distant from London, *via* Lincoln 208, *via* York 238 miles, and from the latter city 40 miles.

No account having been transmitted to posterity, either traditionally or otherwise, of the size or population of Bridlington in the Saxon era, conjecture necessarily becomes vague and unsatisfactory; yet that both have been respectable, may reasonably be inferred from the extent of its soke or

jurisdiction, and from its church having survived the indiscriminate destruction made by the Normans; churches, when christianity was in its infancy, being by no means common. At the time of the Domesday survey, here were but *four burgesses* paying rent\* for thirteen carucates of land. From this period the importance of the town would gradually recover as the lands were restored to cultivation, until the erection of the monastery, after which its increase would be much more rapid. So greatly, indeed, had it flourished during the existence of the convent, that the site was nearly the same three hundred years ago as at the present day. In 1539, the king possessed, as parcel of the lately-dissolved monastery, amongst other things, Rent of tenants at will, in

	£	s.	d.
West-gate .....	73	7	5
Kirkgate-Street.....	13	3	0
Nungate-Street.....	6	7	4
Bayle-Street.....	7	17	8
St. John's-Gate.....	28	13	2½

This statement suggests a probability of the modern *High-street* having been the *West-gate* of former ages; and of the present

---

\* In addition to the thirteen carucates in the hands of the king, p. 24, TORCHIL had one manor of five carucates in Bretinton, to be taxed;—CARLE had four carucates in the same place.

*West-gate* and the *Market-place* being subsequent additions to the ancient limits.

The *Streets* of Bridlington, though, like those of all old towns, narrow, crooked, and irregular; are safe and commodious, being generally provided with convenient flagged causeways, yet not to that extent that might be wished. The pavement receives incalculable damage during the winter months, from the ponderous weights passing in the narrow-wheeled waggons used in this part of the country. In addition to the damage thus received, the dirt is too often suffered to accumulate to a degree which, to the ladies, renders crossing the street in an open winter, extremely unpleasant. Another great inconvenience, is, the want of lamps. A few were formerly displayed by private individuals; but that wanton and ignorant barbarism which too frequently accompanies uncultivated leisure, soon effected their destruction: so that after the shops are closed, passengers, and especially strangers, are left to grope their way in a state of disagreeable uncertainty, unless provided with lanterns, the glare of which is very annoying to those who may be walking in a contrary direction.

The *Shops* are numerous, and several of them fitted up in a style bordering on elegance. Sobriety and attention characterise the greater part of their occupants ; all the necessaries, and many of the elegances of life, are here found in regular supply. The *Inns* and *Public-houses* are likewise numerous, and mostly of a respectable order.

The MARKET, which is held on Saturday, has considerable claim to antiquity, having existed upwards of 600 years. The market-cross has long since been demolished, but a slight elevation at the lower end of the Market-place, partly occupied by a dwelling-house and shop, still retains the name of *cross-hill*. The market is plentifully supplied with butchers'-meat, vegetables, fruit, and other necessaries, and is principally held in the west end of High-street ; the piercing blasts of the north rendering the situation of the Market-place bleak and uncomfortable. The flesh-shambles are moveable stalls, ranged on each side of High-street, and the lower end of the Market-place. Butter, eggs, and poultry, are exposed in baskets on cross-hill. Fish can scarcely be termed a marketable commodity, the villages of Flamborough and Filey furnishing an abundant and almost

daily supply. The corn-market is well attended; and the weekly sale of grain, which is very considerable, is usually effected by samples brought in the pockets of the farmers. About sixty years ago, when wheel-carriages were only used for the necessary transportations on the farms, corn was sold in sacks brought on the backs of horses, eight or ten of which, fastened to each other, were attended by one man; a mode of delivery that created an appearance of business now only a subject of recollection or imagination. Bridlington is one of the few places appointed to have an *inspector of corn returns*; and weekly returns of the quantity and price of grain here sold, are accordingly made by the factors to the appointed inspector, by whom an account is transmitted to the general corn-inspector in London. The market is late in its commencement, not being fully attended until about two o'clock, and is considerably injured by the morning sale of provisions at the Quay, by the hucksters or country-carriers. An attempt was made by the Lord of the manor, in 1788, to determine the hours of attendance in this market; appointing the sale of butter, eggs, and poultry, to begin not earlier than ten o'clock in the morning, nor that of corn before twelve,



and the whole to conclude at three in the afternoon. The better to enforce these salutary regulations, a bell was affixed to the pillory, and rung at the appointed hours. After some time, however, these regulations fell into partial, and finally into total disuse, and the bell was taken down in the summer of 1810.

The **BURLINGTON BANK**, carried on by Messrs. Harding and Holtby, in the Market-place, was originally established in 1802, under the firm of Thompson, Elam, and Holtby; the deaths of two of the partners were followed by consequent alterations, and the present firm commenced, January 1, 1818. Harding and Co. draw on Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., Forster, Clarke, and Co., London.

Messrs. Hagues, Strickland, and Co. of the **NORTH-RIDING BANK**, who draw on Barclay, Tritton, Bevan, and Co., London, have established an agency here, which is likewise in the Market-place.

The **POST-OFFICE** is at present eligibly and centrally situated on the north side of High-street; the situation is not permanent, being dependent on the residence of the Postmaster, in whose house it is held. The accommodation of a daily post was procu-

red, through the exertions of the late B. Milne, Esq. about the year 1798 ; the arrival having previously been only three days in the week.

There is scarcely any manufactory at Bridlington which may not be found in most places of similar extent. *Malt* and *Ale* were formerly considered staple commodities, and large quantities of each were annually shipped to London ; in 1761 the number of malt-kilns amounted to upwards of *sixty*, nearly all in full exercise : this trade has, however, greatly declined, and most of the kilns have either been taken down or applied to other purposes, not more than *five* remaining, and even these are in only partial employ. This extraordinary declension may, in some measure, be accounted for by the general inclosures, and the improved state of cultivation ; which, whilst they have increased the quantity have deteriorated the quality of barley, producing a grain much coarser, and containing a smaller proportion of the saccharine principle, than that of the growth of former times.

The *Soap-boiling* business has been practised in this place about 16 years, and is conducted on a respectable scale. The

manufacture of *Hats* is carried on to a considerable extent, here being three manufactories, giving constant employment to upwards of 20 hands, independent of the women engaged in cutting skins, carding wool, and lining and preparing the hats for sale.

Near the eastern extremity of the town, stands the **CHURCH**, a venerable gothic pile, and an interesting relique of "times gone by." The western front displays much of collegiate magnificence, and is built in a far more florid style of architecture than any other part. "The windows," in the style which prevailed about the close of the fourteenth century, "were greatly enlarged and divided into several lights by stone mullions, ramified into various forms, in the upper part ; more particularly the great eastern and western windows, which frequently occupied nearly the whole width of the nave or choir, and were carried up almost as high as the vaulting :"—in the latter part of the fifteenth, "the heads of the windows instead of being divided into various forms as in the preceding century, were filled with a great number of small compartments, with trefoil heads, separated by perpendicular stone mullions ;

the large windows were usually divided by two large mullions into three compartments, which were subdivided into smaller ones."

The great western window so minutely coincides with the description here quoted, as to determine its erection to belong to this century; an additional and a convincing proof is afforded by the obtusely-pointed arch above the smaller western door, a mode which was introduced in the reign of Henry VII. The principal entrance, or great western door is highly ornamented, and some part of the exquisite foliage with which it was once adorned is still in good preservation, though much has been defaced by the destroying hand of Time,

"Which oft has swept the toiling race of men,  
With all their laboured monuments, away."

The smaller entrance has likewise been lavishly ornamented, and is yet in a state of tolerable preservation. Each of these entrances is surmounted by a canopy, enriched with crockets; above the arch and on each side of the principal door-way, is a small niche, for the reception of a statue; and a range of small projecting pedestals, 58 in number, each provided with a canopy richly adorned with crockets and tracery and calculated for figures nearly three feet

in height, extends across the western front, in a line with the springs of the arches. The northern angle, usually called the *old-steeple*, is in a totally different style of architecture from the part described, and apparently a hundred years more early; the windows and mouldings indubitably belonging to the fourteenth century, and corresponding with those on the south side and the upper tier on the north. A bead which runs round this angle, and has formerly girdled the whole of the western front, is continued on the south side in the same line in which it is interrupted on the west. A perpendicular crevice, the whole height of the angle, renders very apparent the point where the alteration has taken place.

The northern tower has formerly been entered by a *circular*-arched door-way, now walled up, which is not, however, more ancient than the rest; but, the ribs of the arch and the pillars on which they rest being gothic, appears to have been introduced for the sake of variety. On the west and north sides, at a considerable height from the ground, are three niches, capable of containing statues five feet in height. The windows being without glass, and the roof entirely destroyed, the place is used

only as a depository for stones and tools, and is internally separated from the church by two walled-up arches. The north porch has been an elegant specimen of the architecture of the fourteenth century, in which era the columns were clustered, with richly-foliated capitals, and the arches frequently ornamented with rows of rosebuds in the hollow mouldings. Above a groined roof in this porch, an apartment has communicated with the interior of the church, and furnished the only example of the ogee or contrasted gothic arch to be found in the whole building. The external beauty of this entrance is lost by the extraordinary elevation of the ground, caused by successive interments; and the internal, by a black and unctuous matter which overspreads the sculpture, occasioned by the dampness of this elevation: in place of the ground being on a level with the floor, which has unquestionably been the case, there is a descent into the building of upwards of four feet perpendicular, by a flight of seven steps. In the front are two niches nearly eight feet high, but so slightly hollowed, that the statues, if indeed any have adorned the situations, must have stood remarkably prominent: the pedestals are now on a level with the soil. A slight

inspection will be sufficient to prove that the present porch has been preceded by one with a gable roof at a very acute angle, and erected subsequently to the wall to which it is joined.

The windows in the lower tier on the north of the church are in a style entirely differing from any of the others, and evidently belong to the early part of the thirteenth century, being long, narrow, and sharp pointed, devoid of any ramification, and embellished with light and elegant shafts : these windows are placed in pairs, except in two instances, in which they are single; the buttresses are ornamented with crockets, and have formerly been surmounted by pinnacles. The whole of the northern front is in excellent preservation in comparison with that of the south, in consequence of being protected from the rays of the sun, which, on the porous free stone of the latter side, have a destructive tendency. The east end, having been piled from the ruins of the monastery, exhibits no specimen of style ; and is supported by buttresses as solid and unsightly as could well be reared. The formation of the windows on the south bespeaks them to be of the fourteenth century, with the exception of the three near-

est to the steeple which are more lofty than the rest, and ramified in the manner of the great west window. That part to the west of the south door, being plain and unadorned, has an appearance of higher antiquity than any other, notwithstanding the form of the windows above-mentioned. The apparent contradiction may be reconciled by supposing the original windows to have been displaced, and the present ones substituted, at the time when the west end was rebuilt: some of the lower windows on the north appear to have undergone an alteration at the same period.

The degree of reverence which would otherwise accompany the survey of this stately temple of peace, is much diminished by a paltry octagonal turret of brickwork, erected on its south-west angle, about the middle of the last century, an anomaly which cannot but be deplored by every person of real taste. This turret is furnished with three bells, procured in 1763; the tenor bell weighs 1199 pounds. One moiety of the church expenditure is defrayed by the hamlets of Sewerby, Marton, Buckton, Speeton, *a chapelry*, Grindale, *a chapelry*, Easton, Hilderthorpe, Wilsthorpe, and Auburn, all in this parish; the other moi-



ety by the township of Bridlington and the Quay.

On the right and left, immediately within the principal entrance, are two enormous pillars, which appear to have been raised for the support of two western towers, of which not even a vestige is now to be found. All the pillars are of that massive architecture which distinguishes the *early* Gothic, and consist individually of twelve clustered columns, except in three instances, wherein the west end of the nave is separated from the south aisle by quadrangular ones. Above the arches on the south, about 37 feet from the ground floor, a gallery, three feet in breadth, traverses the whole length of the church, on a line with the bottom of the windows; twelve feet above this is another, on a level with the transoms or cross-mullions. A second tier of arches on the north, ramified in the manner of the windows but never intended for the admission of light, presents five examples of the circular arch; above this tier extends a gallery at the same elevation as the upper one on the south. The ascent to these galleries and to the summit of the building is by winding staircases in the western angles, to both of which the entrance has been in

the north, the communication being formed by a gallery above the western doors. The nave has ever been open to the ceiling, or wainscot roof, which has originally been at a more acute angle than at present; the side aisles have obviously been intended for vaulting, the imposts of the arches and cross-springers remaining on each of the clustered pillars and on corresponding ones against the opposite walls: this, however, seems never to have been completed, as only one of the compartments, which forms the floor of the belfry, is now vaulted; nor have the others any semblance of ruin, being in exact uniformity, and apparently as left by the builder.

In the chancel are four pillars, equal in magnitude to the principal ones at the west end, undoubtedly raised to sustain a part of the pressure of a tower, in the centre of the conventual church. This tower has been connected with those of the west end by the galleries previously mentioned. The light from the east is admitted by two parallel windows, about four feet asunder; between these is placed a crucifix, now nearly demolished, which seems to date the erection from the reign of queen Mary. The floor of the altar has been raised at the same

period, and is ascended by three deep and broad steps.

About one-third of the building is fitted up for public worship, and is calculated to accommodate about 1000 people, with sufficient capability of being extended so as to afford accommodation to double that number : the pews on the ground floor are utterly devoid of regularity, but those in the galleries are in a somewhat better style. The pulpit, a hexagon of old oak, exhibiting fine specimens of carving in *alto relievo*, is affixed to the partition which divides the nave from the chancel. In an arch of this partition, above the middle aisle, is placed an escutcheon of the royal arms, with the motto of queen Anne, in whose reign the partition has probably been erected, from the date 1713 on the back of the escutcheon. The altar-piece is a large wooden ceiling, containing the Lord's prayer, the creed, and the decalogue, the latter supported by full-length figures of Moses and Aaron, and panelled with a most exquisite imitation of marble : this work is probably coeval with the escutcheon, both appearing to be the productions of the same artist. Suspended above the middle aisle are two elegant brass chandeliers,

seldom, however, brought into service ; but when that is the case, an enchanting effect is produced by the distribution of light and shade on the white-washed pillars and arches ; at once so strong, so deep, and so soft, that description can convey only an inadequate idea of the solemnity, the sublimity of the scene.

The auditory is separated from the west end of the church by a light and handsome glazed ceiling, erected in 1803, at the distance of 78 feet from the entrance. The baptismal font is a magnificent specimen of the *turbinated madreporite*, upwards of three feet in diameter : but its external beauty is completely hidden by a coating of yellow paint. One great cause of regret is, that so noble a pile should so long be deprived of that delightful appendage to religious worship, an organ ; the solemn reverberations of this powerful instrument would die away along the spacious and lofty aisles with a soothing and peculiar effect.

Here are no monuments very remarkable either for antiquity or for beauty : the former have been destroyed by the hare-brained zeal of the puritans, and of the latter no superior specimens have been

exhibited. Some of the inscriptions are elegant and interesting, but the prescribed limits of this work preclude their admission. In the chancel is a remarkably long grey slab, supposed, with much of probability, to mark the sepulchre of some one of the superiors of the convent. A large recumbent slab, near the font, has been furnished with a brass-plate representing a knight in armour, with folded hands, his head resting on a cushion; each of the four corners has had an escutcheon of brass, but the whole has long ago been taken away. On a black stone tablet, on the opposite side of the font, bearing the date 1587, is the oldest legible inscription now remaining.

In the north aisle usually stands a fire engine, procured by subscription in 1767.

The interior dimensions of the present building are as follow :

	feet.
Length.....	188
Breadth.....	68
Height of the nave.....	69
Height of the great window.....	50
Breadth.....	27

In the year 1787, a sacrilegious and successful attempt was made on the communion-plate, which had been conferred on

the church by various donors, and was deposited in a strong chest in the vestry. This plate was of massive silver, and, of course, a valuable booty to the depredators, who entered through the smaller western door by means of iron levers, and have hitherto eluded discovery.

The *Rectory* of Bridlington, which had been appropriated to the convent, was seized by the crown in 1537, and granted in the following year to John Avery, on lease, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 40*l*. A grant for the same period and at the same rental, was made to John Calverley in 5 Edw. VI. Elizabeth, in the 8th. year of her reign, leased the rectory, along with the manor, to Thomas Waiferer and others, inhabitants of Bridlington, in consideration of the yearly payment of 40*l*., of which 8*l*. was to be paid to the curate as his stipend. In 33 Eliz., John Stanhope became the lessee of the rectory and manor; and, four years after, the whole was granted to William Wood and others, inhabitants of the town, for the term of 41 years. Wood and his associates conveyed to Francis Boynton of Barmston, the rectory and tithes for 40 years. In 9 James I. the living, with all its emoluments, was granted and sold to

Francis Morice and Francis Phelips, by whom it was sold to Francis Boynton and his heirs, the year following. Sir Matthew Boynton, 8 Charles I., leased this rectory to Robert Palmer and William Bower for 180*l.* *per annum* ; and five years afterward sold it to Henry Fairfax and his heirs. The property afterward became vested in David Erskine, earl of Buchan, by right of marriage with Frances Fairfax. In the year 1729, the rectory and tithes came by purchase into the hands of — Bower, of whose descendant, Leonard Bower, they were purchased in 1759, by the late James Heblethwayte, Esq. in whose family they still continue. In all these varied transitions the advowson or right of presentation was reserved by the crown ; the nomination was, however, vested in the archbishop of York, by whom it was transferred, in 1767, to the Rev. Matthew Buck and his heirs, in consideration of a gratuity of 200*l.* for the augmentation of the living, to which a like sum was added by the governors of queen Anne's bounty. The living is a perpetual curacy, to which the Rev. G. Smith, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1809, by the nomination of Sir F. L. and Lady Wood, and Catherine Esther Buck, since married to the Rev. Alex. Cooke : Lady Wood and

Mrs. Cooke being daughters and coheiresses of the late Samuel Buck, Esq. Recorder of Leeds.

The *burial-ground*, unlike those of other churches, was, until lately, wholly on the north and north-east of the building, and, being the principal receptacle of mortality for an extensive and a populous parish, had become crowded to excess; insomuch that to inter a corpse without untenanting the reliques of a former occupant was utterly impossible. To remedy this distressing inconvenience, the inclosure on the south and east of the church was purchased in 1809, and *re-consecrated* by his grace the present archbishop of York in 1813. This ground, of which nearly the whole length had been occupied by the site of the church in its pristine state, presented a surface so irregular, and was such a compound of rubbish and ruin, as to be totally unfit for the purposes of sepulture; to obviate this, a part of the ground was trenched or dug over, previous to the ceremony of consecration. The workmen, during the process, dug up a range of the foundations of pillars in a line with those which separate the nave from the north aisle; two human skeletons, enclosed in vaults of wrought free-stone,



about 150 yards from the church ; together with many loads of broken and squared stones, but no inscription whatever. The greater part of the ground was turned over, from twenty to forty years ago, in search of the chalk-stone, of which the floor and much of the inner work had been composed; many highly-ornamented fragments, and probably many inscriptions, were sacrificed, being burnt to lime, in a kiln erected on the spot for that purpose. In 1786 a free-stone coffin was dug up, eastward of the church ; and a square slab of chalk-stone, bearing a marginal memorial of the death of a prior of this place : the name was wanting, but the date referred to that of Robert Danby, the 27th. prior. The stone was very reprehensibly suffered to remain on the ground, where it perished through the severity of the ensuing winter. Within the recollection of many was a hill at the east end of the church, formed of stones and rubbish, which gave to the place the name of *Hill-hole*, a name now gradually changing to that of the *new burial-ground*. Another portion of the ground on the east has been trenched during the present spring. Sixty paces from the end of the church, and four feet in the ground, was found a vault of squared chalk-stones placed edgewise, and

covered by transverse ones: a thigh bone of the skeleton found within, measured nineteen inches in length. At different distances were four other vaults, deprived of their coverings but containing human bones. In a line with the southern partition of the nave were the basements of five pillars; the centre of the most distant 152, and that of nearest 78 feet, from the wall of the church. Three others, in the same line, and nearer to the building, were dug up in 1813. On the 31st. of March 1821, at a distance of 154 feet, in what was once the nave or choir, three feet below the surface of the ground, and on a level with the former floor, was discovered a white stone tablet, three feet in length; round the margin was part of an inscription, in well-defined and deeply-cut characters, of the kind generally called *church-text*, recording the sepulture of Robert Charder, a canon, over the time of whose death is thrown a slight shade of obscurity, by the absence of the century, which has been on a separate stone and taken up at some earlier period; but, from the extremely fine preservation of the characters, the uninjured ornament in the middle of the stone, and the adoption of the letter J in the word *Jacet*, there can be little doubt

of the date having been 1535. The following is a tolerably correct representation.



Of the transept, or cross aisle, no other traces exist than the eastern pillars of the church, and the rubbish intermixed with the soil. The basements of two of the transept pillars on the south-east, and about 30 feet of the foundation of the western wall, have recently been taken up. Within this part of the original building, a little southward of the intersection of the nave, the workmen, in the latter end of April, disco-

vered a coffin of free-stone, at the depth of four feet, covered by transverse chalk-stones. The bones enclosed were in a very advanced state of decay, but a considerable portion of hair, and of the serge in which the body had been enveloped, remained in astonishing preservation ; particles of these were by many preserved as relics, and a small portion of each is now in the writer's possession. Whether the hair, which is flaxen, and rather inclining to red, may have belonged to the scalp or to the beard, is difficult to determine ; all opportunity of discovery from its position being utterly destroyed by some young men, who, during the temporary absence of the workmen, and before the whole of the coffin was laid bare, inconsiderately displaced one of the covering stones at the feet, and, by inserting a spade, produced a mortifying and disgusting spectacle when the whole became uncovered. The hollow of the coffin was upwards of six feet in length, and, from the colour and fracture, apparently as fresh as if just turned from the hands of the workman. As an object of curiosity to some future generation the coffin was suffered to remain, its situation being marked by two posts fixed in the ground. The following very legible but somewhat injured inscrip-

tion, found on the spot, engraven, like all those hitherto discovered, on the margins of two chalk-stone tablets, determines the remains to be those of the 25th. prior:

**Hic iacet dñs Robt Brystwyk.  
quō dā prior hui loci q̄ obit  
āno dō m̄ ccc nonagctimo in  
xpi aīc p̄p̄at̄ de amen**

which may be rendered, "Here lieth Sir Robert Brystwyk, formerly prior of this place, who died A. D. 1493 : on whose soul God have mercy. Amen."

At the south-east corner of the church yet remain one of the sides and part of the arch of a window belonging to the transept. From this corner a cloister has extended to the south door, westward of which has been a vaulted apartment 61 feet in length and 11½ feet in breadth : the line of the arches on the wall is broken by the erection of three buttresses of a comparatively recent date. A letter, preserved in Burton's Monasticon, from Richard Bellycys, written in November, 1538, but erroneously printed

1558; satisfactorily accounts for the demolition of the church and the monastery : the writer, after recounting his fidelity in the destruction of Jerveaux abbey, observes, "And as for Bridlington, I have done nothing there as yet, but spayreth it to March next, because the days are now so very short; and from such time as I begin, I trust shortly to dispatch it after such fashion, that then all is finished, I trust, your lordship hath appointed me to do." Enough of the priory had, however, survived his dilapidations, to give the name of *old-walls* to an enclosure on the south; but the finishing stroke to its grandeur was given by queen Elizabeth, who, in her grant of the manor to John Stanhope, empowered that gentleman to take all the "old stones on the site of the said formerly Monastery remaining and not yet sold or laid out" for the purpose of rebuilding the pier, then in "great ruin and decay." In the *old-walls* and contiguous gardens many foundations of pillars, cells, and out-offices have occasionally been discovered; the clay floor, brick hearth, and side wall, of a small building about 60 yards from the south wall of the chancel, were dug up in March, 1821.

The QUAKERS, the BAPTISTS, the IN-

DEPENDENTS, and the WESLEYAN METHODISTS, have their respective places of worship in Bridlington, the three first of which are provided with burial-grounds. The RANTERS or *Primitive Methodists*, have, within the last year, obtained regular congregations, but have not yet procured a chapel.

From the ground on which stands the Methodist chapel, in St. John's-gate, human bones have frequently been thrown up, which has given rise to the supposition of its having been the site of a former church, and which, to account for the name of the street, has arbitrarily been dedicated to St. John. A more probable etymology will, however, be found in the direction of the road, which, leading to the celebrated collegiate church at Beverley, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, obtained the name of that Saint; this church was founded by St. John of Beverley, who was born of an ancient and honourable Saxon family, at Harpham, a village seven miles from Bridlington, and died in 721.

About 120 yards westward of the church stands a noble gothic gateway, which has formerly bounded the precincts of the convent in that quarter: this gateway is called

the BAYLE,\* and from the style, has undoubtedly been erected in the fourteenth century, probably about 1388, when Richard II. granted licence to the canons to enclose and fortify the priory. The eastern front consists of one wide arch, which does not appear to have, at any period, been provided with gates: the western, of a lofty arch above the carriage-way, and a smaller one or postern, for the convenience of foot passengers: both these entrances have been protected by massive gates, the hooks of which still retain their situations. The vaulted roof of this gateway is a striking specimen of the art; the ribs are of free-stone and the angular compartments of chalk, which, on account of its lightness, was much used in this kind of roofing: the cross-springers rest on four sculptured figures, in monastic habits; one is represented as elevating a shield charged with a dagger; another, in the act of playing on the bagpipe; the remaining two present no peculiarity. On each side of the thoroughfare is a strong and gloomy apartment; that on the north is used as a place

---

\* From the Norman BAILE, a prison, or place of security. In towns, according to GROSE, the appellation of BALLIUM was given to any work fenced with pallisades, and sometimes masonry, covering the suburbs.



of temporary confinement for delinquents and is called the *Kit-cote*, a name probably coeval with the building, the place appearing to have originally been intended for its present destination.\* Above are small chambers, and over the whole an apartment at present occupied as the National school-room for boys, except a part at the southern end which is separated by a ceiling and fitted up as a Town-hall, wherein the public business of the town is transacted.

The *Fairs* are held on the Monday before Whitsunday, and on the 21st. of October, principally for horned cattle, woollen cloth, and toys, in a large open area, between the Bayle and the Church, called the *Green*, which has, in all likelihood, been the ancient Market-place. On the southern verge stands the parish *Poor-house*, a large old building, unhappily crowded with inmates. From this area a lane, which bears the name of *Apple-garth lane*, has undoubtedly led to the orchards of the monastery. At a short distance from this lane are two circular mounds of earth, 104 yards asunder, called *Butt-hills*, thrown up for the practice

---

\* In St. William's chapel, which formerly stood on the bridge over the Ouse, at York, was the city prison, for felons, commonly called the *Kincorn*.

of archery before the introduction of fire-arms.\* A little beyond, is an ancient fish-pond, about 370 paces in length, called, at the dissolution of the priory, the *grete pond*, but which, from the time of Charles I., has borne the name of *long river*; a smaller one, nearly adjoining, called, by way of distinction, the *short river*, is now nearly filled up. Near the long river, which is now planted with osiers, are numerous vestiges of ancient inclosure, in some places so considerable as to assume an appearance of lines of defence. Seven or eight years ago, on levelling an old bank, the foundation of a strong stone wall was discovered, extending 150 yards westward, about midway of the pond.

Nearly a mile from the town stands the **PORT** or **QUAY**, which within the last 50 years, has, from an inconsiderable village, become a neat, lively, and populous town. The streets being remarkably spacious, and the houses in general modern and well-built, produce a striking contrast to the form of

---

\* In 5 Edw. IV. an act was passed, commanding every Englishman to have a bow of his own height; and that **Burrs** should be provided in every township; at which the inhabitants were obliged to exercise, every feast day and holiday, or be subjected to certain penalties.

the parent town. The *inns* and *shops* are of a superior class ; and the number of the latter is much encreased by migratory traders, during the summer months. During the flight of 30 years, Bridlington-Quay has attained considerable celebrity as a watering and sea-bathing place, and the influx of visitants has occasionally been so great as to exceed the means of accommodation ; although the lodging-houses are numerous, and commodiously furnished. "The Quay has many attractions for those who have a taste for the quiet and peaceful scenes of life ; magnificence is not essential to happiness, and the promenades exhibit as cheerful countenances as are to be seen at Bath or Brighton." The amusements are rather circumscribed, and principally consist in riding and sailing : the former, notwithstanding the pre-eminent beauty of the environs, is often superseded by the latter, which presents a greater degree of novelty to the inhabitants of inland districts. The facilities for aquatic excursions are peculiarly inviting ;\* and even those who may be

---

\* Few parties omit, at some opportunity, to visit the sublime scenery of Flamborough-head, distant about five miles. A visit to this celebrated promontory becomes indelibly fixed on the mind : — the lofty and beetling chalk-rocks, tinged

too much indisposed or too timid to avail themselves of the exercise, will find a high degree of gratification in beholding the

“stately fleets,

That proudly bear their bulk along, and shade  
Old Neptune’s green domain with swimming woods,  
Pregnant with wanton winds; and painted barks,  
On gales of pleasure borne, or business bent,  
That glide incessant o’er the shifting scene.”

The ocean, at all times an interesting object, is particularly so when traversed by the fleets of commerce; the bay of Bridlington, in this respect eminently distinguished, is frequently enlivened by fleets of light vessels bound for the north and detained by contrary winds: “the sight of two or three hundred sail of vessels of all denominations, after having been wind-bound for several days, all at the same instant getting under weigh, and eager to steer to their respective ports with the first favour,

---

with the brown and softening hues with which Nature ever covers her more glaring productions—the inconceivable number of sea-fowl, literally covering the rocks and darkening the air—the hoarse dashing of the waves at the base of the cliffs, rendered more solemn by the reverberation from numerous and extensive caverns—all conspire to hold forgetfulness at defiance. The summit of the steep is crested by a magnificent LIGHT-HOUSE, erected under the patronage of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, Deptford Strand, London, and completed in a style “superior to every other of the same class in the united kingdom.” The lights were first exhibited on the 6th. of December, 1806.

ble breeze, is a scene to be witnessed on few parts of the coast of England."

The *Beach*, a fine hard sand, affords, at low water, an agreeable promenade, and furnishes many elegant and valuable specimens of minerals and fossils; productions found in great variety in the shops of the lapidaries. The gentle declivity of the surface is peculiarly favourable to sea-bathing: and the exhilarating prospect of numerous machines, some in the water, some on the beach, and others in motion, while the advancing sun of a cloudless summer-morning plays on the agitated water, is not among the least enticing of watering-place allurements. Warm and cold sea-water baths, for the accommodation of invalids, are provided in rooms replete with convenience, built beneath the terrace; an establishment of great and acknowledged utility.

The *Chalybeate* spring issues in a small and pleasant garden, near the Subscription-mills, at about five minutes' walk from the Quay. Nicholson, in his Dictionary of Chemistry, remarks that this "is a brisk chalybeate water, and resembles those of Scarborough and Cheltenham, though it seems to be less purgative." Numerous

springs of this nature are to be found oozing from the cliffs on each side of the Quay. These and other springs considerably accelerate the destruction of the cliffs, which, being lofty and composed principally of loam and clay, frequently tumble in immense masses : so great has been the quantity of ground thus lost, that a row of houses on the verge of the cliff was taken down in 1819 ; and several of the more aged inhabitants can recollect the existence of a street, with a carriage-road behind, yet farther to the south.

Three merchant-vessels having been captured at a short distance in the bay by a hostile privateer, in 1779, seven pieces of cannon, long twelve-pounders, were added to a magazine adjoining to the town, on the north-east, which had stood from a period beyond the reach of memory. About the year 1794, a vallum was thrown up, and the place defended by a moat and a draw-bridge. A battery of two eighteen-pounders was also raised in the lordship of Hilderthorpe, a little to the south-west of the Quay ; thus securing the entrance of the harbour by a cross-fire at right-angle. The Hilderthorpe battery was destroyed by the falling of the cliff, about 1805 ; but the other survived until 1813, when, in conse-

quence of the breast-work facing the sea having, what is emphatically termed, "gone over the cliff," the guns and stores were removed to the garrison at Hull. The embankments were levelled and the greater part of the magazine taken down, a few years afterward.

Four companies of *Volunteer-infantry*, including one of *artillery-men*, were embodied at Bridlington, in May, 1794; and continued, with the exception of a trifling intermission at the peace of 1802, until the establishment of the Local militia in 1809.

*Ship-building* has never been carried on with much enterprise in this place; the vessels built here are, however, held in high estimation for strength and symmetry. The quantity of shipping thrown into the channels of commerce, since the abolition of transport service by the peace, has had a deadening effect on the business, and still fewer vessels than formerly are now placed on the stocks.

A *Ropery* was established here in 1789, which, during the war, was in brisk and profitable employ; but the stagnation which has pervaded the shipping interest has greatly reduced the establishment.

In 1806, a *Life-boat* on the plan of Mr. Greathead was purchased of that gentleman, at an expense of about 300*l.* defrayed by voluntary contributions. The most happy results have attended the employment of this "one vessel sacred to humanity."

The *Wesleyan Methodists* have a spacious chapel at the Quay ; and a new building called the Union-chapel is alternately used for the religious services of the *Independents* and the *Baptists*.

The earliest mention of the HARBOUR occurs in a mandate of king Stephen to the earl of York, commanding him to "permit the Prior of Bridlington to have and to hold well and in peace the harbour of Bridlington as Walter de Gaunt and Gilbert, his ancestor, held the same." The piers were anciently kept in repair by the owners of the manor ; but so limited was their extent, and so trivial the burden of keeping them in repair, that James I., in conferring the manor on Sir John Ramsey, professed it to be in *reward* of his services. A tremendous storm in November, 1696, so seriously injured these piers, that the inhabitants, in order to have them rebuilt, became necessitated to apply to parliament for assistance. In compliance, an Act was passed in 1697,



imposing certain duties on the imports and exports of the place, and on all vessels taking coals from the northern ports of England, together with an assessment on certain lands in the lordship of Bridlington, for the term of seven years, for maintaining and upholding the said piers. The funds having proved insufficient for the intended purpose, a second Act was passed, in 1716, to continue 14 years. But so much was the coasting trade and the size of the vessels employed, on the increase, that a necessity arose for proportionally increasing the means of accommodation ; to effect which another Act was passed, in 1719, augmenting the former duties, and extending them to the year 1755. In that period the north pier was considerably extended and the greater part of the south pier built on a new foundation. In 1755 another Act was obtained for the duties and assessments to have continuance until the year 1791, when they were revived by a new Act, and continued for 25 years longer. Under this Act a length of 60 feet of stone-work was added to the north pier, and 240 feet of the wooden-work, on the outer side, cased with stone, forming a parapet two feet in height, and attaching a cheering idea of security to the platform, which is a delightful and

much-frequented parade. On the expiration of the last Act, application was again made to the legislature for assistance ; and an Act, further increasing the duties and assessments, was passed in 1816, to continue for 21 years. The commissioners therein appointed were empowered to rebuild the piers with stone, either on the present or on any other foundations ; and accordingly the first stone of a north pier, on a new foundation, was laid in the summer of 1818, on a plan by Mr. Goodrick, but the work has hitherto made little progress. The harbour is dry at low water, and has a spring-tide flow of about 18 feet, at the entrance, which gradually diminishes in proceeding upward. The situation, according to the report of Mr. Rennie, by whom it was surveyed in 1812, is the best which could have been selected on this part of the coast.

The most striking peculiarity in this harbour is an ebbing-and-flowing spring, discovered in July 1811, by the late Benjamin Milne, Esq.,\* at the depth of 43 feet,

---

\* To the scientific genius and unwearied perseverance of this gentleman is Bridlington indebted for many of its most beneficial establishments. The daily post, the baths, the spring in question, and the light-house at Flamborough, owe their origin to his activity and benevolence. Mr. Milne was

of which 28 feet were solid clay, and the last 15 feet a cretaceous flinty gravel. The water begins to flow so soon as the level of the tide has arrived at about 4 feet beneath that of the bore, and continues the discharge until the tide has receded to its former level ; and this with the most unremitting regularity. A constant supply is obtained by means of a pump affixed to a reservoir capable of containing about 1200 gallons. The quality of the water renders the discovery of incalculable benefit, making as near an approach to purity as is perhaps possible for water to obtain without being submitted to distillation. Mr. Hume, of Long Acre, by whom this water has been accurately analysed, observes that

---

born at a village in the neighbourhood of Halifax, Oct. 15, 1751, and appointed Collector of the customs at this port in 1791, where his talents and urbanity procured him much esteem. He died on the 22nd. of Feb. 1819, and was interred in the north aisle of the church ; where, although the noblest benefactor of Bridlington, he has hitherto slept without memorial. The following stanza, by a gentleman of this place, must conclude this hasty and inadequate sketch :

“Is MILNE then forgotten? His works answer, No!  
 And their voice, like the voice of the loud-sounding deep,  
 Shall be heard, while its waters continue to flow,  
 And yon Edifice flames from the far-lighted steep.  
 Like its halo, disspread through the mists of the ocean,  
 His honours, eclips'd by no envious emotion,  
 Through the vista of ages shall challenge devotion,  
 When the spot is unknown, where his ashes shall sleep.”

its specific gravity is 1651, distilled water being considered as 1000; and that one gallon contains about 17 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, with the following materials, viz.

	Grains.
of Carbonate of Lime.....	9.625
Muriate of Lime.....	3.750
Silex, and a smaller portion } of Oxide of Iron	0.125
	<hr/> 13.500

As a commercial port, Bridlington certainly holds an inferior rank. The exports consist principally of corn and other agricultural produce to London; and of horses and horned cattle to Germany and to Russia. The imports, of coal from Sunderland and Newcastle, timber from America and the Baltic, and general merchandise from London and Hull. A great proportion of the vessels belonging to this place is employed in the foreign trade of the two last-named ports.

---

On the confiscation of monastic estates the MANOR and rectory of Bridlington became vested in the crown. The manor was granted by lease, in the 8th. of Elizabeth, to twelve inhabitants of the town for the term of 40 years; at the end of 25 years, however, the lease became forfeited by the non-payment of the stipulated rental,

and writs were issued against the defaulters for arrears of 2000*l*. The lordship was then granted on lease to John Stanhope, Esq. one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, at the same rental as held by the former lessees; and four years afterward, 37 Eliz., to ten inhabitants of Bridlington for 41 years. This lease, like the former ones, appears not to have been fulfilled, as James I., in 1624, conferred the manor on Sir John Ramsey, recently created earl of Holderness, "as a reward for the great services the Earl had performed by delivering His majesty from the conspiracies of the Gowries, and also for the better support of the high dignity to which he had been lately raised." On the earl's decease, his estates devolved to his brother Sir George Ramsey of Coldstream, in Scotland, of whom this manor was purchased in the year 1633, for 3260*l*., by William Corbett and twelve others of the inhabitants, in behalf of themselves and all the other tenants or freeholders within the manor. By a deed bearing date the 6th. May, 1636, Corbett and his associates were acknowledged joint lords-feoffees of the manor, and were empowered to call to their assistance twelve others of the inhabitants to manage the affairs of the town. When the lords-feoffees

should be reduced to 6, the survivors were directed to elect 7 others from among the assistants, and afterward choose so many of the inhabitants as should restore *their* number to twelve. The feoffees were also directed annually to elect one of their number as chief lord of the manor, in whose name the courts should be called and the business of the town transacted. The election is still continued on the 2nd. day of February.—The manor in all its changes was charged with an annual fee-farm rent of 152*l.* 17*s.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* which, in 1777, was paid to the Countess Temple, and is now paid to the representatives of the late H. T. Jones, Esq.

The *arms* of the town, anciently one of the priory seals, are Party per pale, sable and argent, three Roman B's counter-changed.

The lordship contains upwards of 2000 acres, and has been enclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1768.

In the reign of Charles II. copper tokens were issued by tradesmen in most of the commercial towns in England; in which scale, if the tokens may be regarded as a criterion, Bridlington ranked respectably. None of these were larger, and some were:

much smaller, than the present farthing. One, circulated as a penny, was issued by Ralph Porter in 1670 : others, which passed as halfpennies, were issued by Nicholas Woolfe in 1665 ; by John Yates in 1666 ; by Thomas Corbett in 1668 ; and one *For the use of the poor of Berlington*, in 1670. Two others without date, but belonging to the same period, were issued by William Dickeson and by Thomas Fenton, both of Bridlington-key. Silver tokens of one shilling each were issued in 1811 and, from a new die, in 1812, by Cook and Harwood of Bridlington, and others of the same value, by James Stephenson, of the Quay, in 1811.

Numerous bequests have been made for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the poor of Bridlington ; the most remarkable are those of William Hustler, William Bower, and Henry Cowton.

William Hustler, in 1637, founded a *Free-grammar school*, endowing it with 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per annum* for the salary of a master, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for that of an usher, the inhabitants fitting up the court-house as a school-room. The offices of master and usher were united by a decree in

chancery in 1819, having previously become sinecure ; 20 boys, sons of parishioners, are now instructed on this foundation.

William Bower, in his life time founded a school-house, and at his death, endowed it with a third part of the rental of certain lands at Birdsall; but according to the inscription on his tombstone in the chancel of Bridlington church, with 20*l. per annum*, for ever, "for maintaining and edvcating of the poore children of Bridlington and Key in the art of carding, kniting and spinning of wooll." The education is at present confined to *knitting*, in which twelve children of poor parents receive gratuitous instruction.

Henry Cowton, by Will dated April 10, 1696, demised 13*l. per annum* to the minister of Bridlington for a sermon to be preached every Wednesday ; 6*s. 8d.* weekly to be distributed in bread to such poor parishioners as should attend divine service, and 1*s. 0d.* weekly to the parish clerk for his care in seeing the bread duly distributed. These donations were to be paid from the rental of certain lands bequeathed for this purpose, and the residue distributed among the poor of Bridlington, Bridling-



ton-Quay, and Hunmanby, for ever. These lands at present let for about 170*l.* per annum.

The *National school*, established in 1818, on the Madras system, contains from 100 to 130 boys; a similar institution for girls has not hitherto been established, though at present in contemplation, with lively hopes of success. Fourteen private schools afford ample means of instruction to the rising generation of both sexes, and, happily, the necessity of implanting the seeds of knowledge in the ductile mind of youth has become more properly appreciated than in the generations of our fathers.

The following progressive statements of the population will present a correct view of the extent of the town at the respective periods. Bridlington, with the Quay, contained

	houses	inhabitants	males	females
in 1801	707	3130	—	—
1811	869	3741	1706	2035
1821	953	4275	1951	2324

From the aggregate of these statements appears the following average annual increase: —

	houses	inhabitants
From 1801 to 1811 about	16½	61
1811 to 1821	8½	53½
1801 to 1821	12½	57½

The environs of Bridlington present fewer of the overpoweringly-grand than of the soothingly-beautiful productions of nature. The wolds, the most magnificent range of chalk-hills in the kingdom, afford an ample field for investigation to the antiquarian, the naturalist, the sportsman, and the draughtsman. The deep and narrow valleys by which this region is intersected impart in many places, a romantic air to the landscape ; which will, in a few years, receive an additional charm from the varied hues of the fir, of which extensive plantations have been formed. Southward extends the level and fertile district of Holderness, formerly one vast marsh ; but now, by continued drainage and proper management, brought into a state of high cultivation. The whole of the immediate neighbourhood is exclusively agricultural, no manufactory being established nearer than at Wansford, a village about twelve miles distant.

---

Such is the historical outline of Bridlington ; an outline which, were the figures heightened and arranged by the hand of a master, would constitute a most brilliant and attractive picture.

## CORRECTIONS.

Page	line	20 for	eighty-eight read	fifty-eight.
27	15	England		Yorkshire.
28	21	principle		principal.
—	26	orthography		orthography.
35	23	at Jerusalem		of Jerusalem.
47	4	Adeliuns		Adelinus.
—	17	Wetheng		Wethteng.
51	6	encrease		increase.
100	23	revisting		revisiting.
105	19	Fountain		Fountains.
115	3	stile		style.
122	1	jurisdiction		jurisdiction.
127	21	encreased		increased.
135	27	demolished		demolished.
137	13	magnificent		magnificent.
143		1813		1812
—	22, 23,	obscurity		uncertainty.

---

G. FURBY, Printer, High-street, Bridlington.

